Government of Karnataka

Department of School Education and Literacy

Lesson Based Assessment Material

2025-26

Subject : Environmental Studies

Class : 4

State Department of Education Research and Training,

Banashankari 3rd Stage, Bangalore-560085

and

District Institute of Education and Training Bellary

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Environmental Studies for Class 4

Lesson 1 – The Animal World

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson students will learn the following:

- Identify the similarities and differences between humans and animals on the basis of external features.
- Identify and classify animals on the basis of size, colour, consumption of food and dwelling.
- Classify the animals as herbivores , carnivores and omnivores based on the type of food they consume like grass, meat or both.
- Become aware about the benefits obtained from animals like milk, wool, eggs, honey, agriculture, transport, environmental purification.
- Understand the mutual interdependence between human beings and animals

- Learn about the rearing of domestic animals at home.
- Experience enjoyable learning through manual activities (more knowledge) like cotton and leaf mask making, etc.
- Gain general knowledge and interesting facts about animals like tiger, leopard, blue whale, snake, leaf insect etc.

Choose the correct answers and write them below (Easy)

1. The most intelligent animal in the world.

A) Elephant B) Wolf C) Man D) Deer

2. Ship of the Desert.

A) Horse B) Camel C) Giraffe D) Donkey

3. Our National Bird.

A) Peacock B) Pigeon C) Parrot D) Shark

4. The largest animal that lives in water.

A) Fish B) Blue whale C) Shark D) Frog

5. An example for a carnivorous animal.

A) Buffalo B) Cow C) Lion D) Deer

6. The animal frim which we get the milk that we consume daily.

A) Dog B) Cow C) Ox D) Bull

7. Respiratory organ of fish.

A) Gills B) Eye C) Stomach D) Wing

8. The animal that gives us eggs.

A) Sheep B) Bull C) Chicken D) dog

9. The National Animal Of India.

A) Cow B) Tiger C) Lion D) Bear

10. An animal that helps the farmer in agriculture.

A) Bull / Ox B)Horse C) Donkey D) Dog

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (Easy)

11. Fishes live in ____________,
12. ___________________ live on trees.
13. Animals that eat both plants and meat are called ____________.
14. We get ___________ from cows and__________ from sheep.
15. ______________ is the national animal of our country.
16. ______________ animal is the largest animal in the animal kingdom.
17. ______________ is the project started by the Government of India to protect tigers.
18. _____________ animal eats grass and leaves.

19. ______________ insects can change their colour at a time when they are in danger.
20. _______________animal runs at a speed of 100 km per hour.

State true or false to the following questions (Easy)

21. Birds cannot be considered as animals. — (__)
22. Cow and buffalo give us milk. — (__)
23. A rabbit is larger than a cow. — (__)
24. Oxen are used to plough the field. — (__)
25. Bees lay eggs. — (__)
26. Vultures eat the dead animals and keep the environment clean. — (__)
27. The population of tigers in India is increasing rapidly. — (__)
28. We get wool from sheep. — (__)

29. Match the Following (Easy)

Animal	Uses
a) cow.	a) wool
b) sheep.	b) grass
c) monkey	c) honey
d) Bee	d) eggs.
e) hen	e) plough the field
f) fish	f) horse carriage (jutka)
g) horse	g) Eat insects and keep the water clean.
h) butterfly	h) eat the dead animals and keep the environment clean
i) Hawk	i) small, colorful insect.
j) bull	j) climb trees and eats fruits.

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (Easy)

30. Which is the national animal of India?
31. Which animal can run at a speed of 100 kmph?

32. What does the havan snake do to escape from its enemy?

33. Which is the largest animal in the world?

34. Name any two animals that live in water.

35. What are the animals that eat plants and meat called ?

36. Which insect gives us honey?

37. What does the cow eat?

38. Where do most of the birds live ?

39. Give an example of an animal that eats only plants?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

40. Mention any two differences between humans and animals ? (Difficult)
41. How do animals help human beings? Give any two examples. (Easy)
42. What are herbivores and carnivores? Give an example for each. (Average)
43.What are animals that eat plants called ? (Easy)
44. What is the significance and importance of Project Tiger? (Difficult)
45. How does a chameleon keep itself safe? (Difficult)
46. What are Omnivores? Give two examples. (Easy)
47. What is meant by interdependence of human beings and animals? Explain. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

48. In what ways are animals useful to human beings? (Difficult)

49. Compare the habitat, food, and size of a cow and a rabbit? (Easy)

50. What are herbivores ? Give two examples? (Easy)

51 How do monkeys, birds and insects help in keeping the nature balanced? (Difficult)

52. What are the characteristics of wild animals? Give examples . (Difficult)

53. What is the role of bees in the environment? (Difficult)

54. Make a list of herbivores and carnivores ? (Easy)

55. Why do animals change their colour? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

56. Explain the different types of animals based on their consumption of food ? (Difficult)

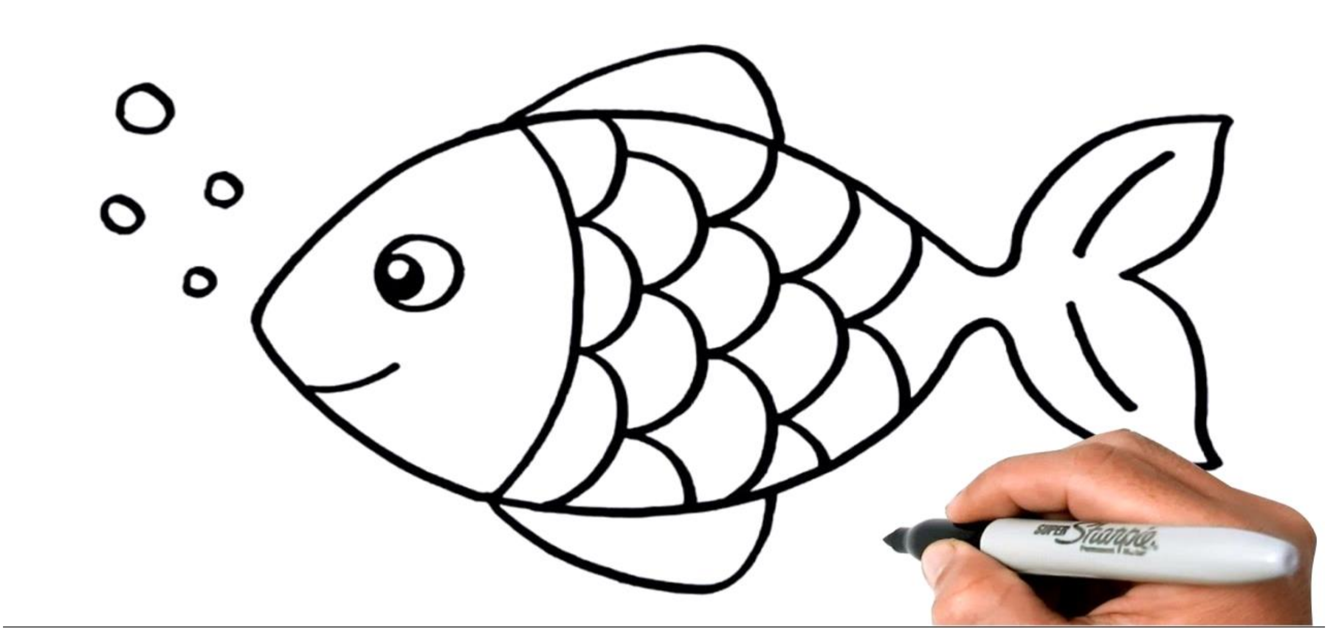
57. Write five uses of animals in human life .(Difficult)

58. Why is it necessary to protect animals ? (Difficult)

59. List the habitat and food of animals ? (Difficult)

60. Describe the herbivores, carnivores and omnivorous animals with 2 examples for each. (Difficult)

61. Colour the picture of fish given below and label the parts. (Difficult)



_ Lesson 2 – Honey, Sweethoney

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson, students will learn the following :

- Observe the behaviour of animals like bees, chickens, lizards etc.
- Know the lifestyle of bees and their family system.
- Learn how the bees collect the nectar from flowers and make honey.
- Identify the habitats and method of construction of the bee hive.
- Understand the uses of honey and other by-products.
- Know the method of identifying pure and impure / adulterated honey.
- Understand that honey is good for human health and has medicinal properties.

- Become aware of the collective life and mutual co operation of different organisms.
- Learn how ants, dogs, chickens, cats live in groups.
- Share the experiences of the method of collecting honey in boxes in agricultural areas and nagarahole forest.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them

1. Bees build their house here (Easy)

A) Branch of a tree B) On the ground C) In the cave D) In water

2. The shape of the house of bees is. (Easy)

A) Circle B) Triangle C) Rectangle D) Hexagon

3. Honey is made by (Easy)

A) bird B) Butterfly C) Bee D) Worm

4. The bee community is called. (Easy)

A) Colony B) Pond C) horn D) Herd

5. Bees make honey from (Easy)

A) Fruit B) water C) leaf D) Flower

6. Types of Bees

A) 4 B) 1 C) 3 D) 2

7. The function of worker bees in a community of bees. (Easy)

A) Rest B) Laying eggs C) Food storage D) Protection.

8. The function of the queen bee. (Easy)

A) Laying eggs B) Honey collection C) Building a nest D) Protection

9.The ants have besieged (Easy)

A) sugar B) Candy C) Jaggery D) Rock sugar

10. Tejas saw the herd of deer here. (Easy)

A) Bandipur B) Nagarahol C) Kuduremukha D) Mysore

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answers

11. A group of elephants is called _____ (Easy)

12. Bees collect _____ from flowers. (Easy)

13. The queen bee's job is to _____ (Easy)

14. Labour bees build a hive using _____ (Easy)

15. Bees store nectar in the ________ (Easy)

16. ______________ can be tested in a glass of water. (Easy)

17. Honey boxes made of wood are kept at ______________ (Easy)

18. The baby monkey holds its mother _______________ (Easy)

19. _____ is the only product of insects that humans eat. (Easy)

State whether the following statements are true or false

20. All animals live alone. ___________ (Easy)

21. Cows take food cooperatively. _______________ (Easy)

22. The queen bee collects nectar from flowers._________________ (Easy)

23. Bees build a hive of wax. ____________________ (Easy)

24. Honey is collected only from trees_____ (Easy)

25. The baby monkey holds its mother tightly. __________________ (Easy)

26. We get only honey from the hive.______________ (Easy)

27. A cat does not consider its kitten ___________ (Easy)

28. A dog sometimes fights for food._______________ (Easy)

29. Honey is beneficial for our health.______________ (Easy)

30.Match the Following

Animal	**Activity / uses**	
a) Queen bee	a) Licks her kitten lovingly	(Easy)
b) Paraffin wax	b) Used a food and medicine	(Easy)
c) Labour bee	c) Used to collect honey	(Easy)
d) Wooden box	d) Build a hive, Collects food	(Easy)
e) Honey	e) Used to build a hive	(Easy)
f) Cat	f) Lays eggs, collects nectar from flowers	(Easy)

Answer the following questions (one mark questions)

31. What do buffaloes go around in a village festival? (Easy)

32. What is the food of bees? (Easy)

33. Who do they rub lovingly in the lesson? (Easy)

34. How do bees make their hives? (Easy)

35. What is the main function of the queen bee? (Easy)

36. What material do bees use to build hives ? (Easy)

37. Where are the hives of bees found? (Easy)

38. What do bees store in their hives? (Easy)

39. What do bees collect from flowers? (Easy)

40. How do we check if honey is pure? (Easy)

41. Which food is obtained from insects that man eats? (Easy)

42. What do bees produce other than honey? (Easy)

43. What does the mother monkey hold? (Easy)

44. What does a hen teach its young? (Easy)

45. What do bees bring to their hives from the flowers? (Easy)

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

46. Why do deer and elephants live in groups ? (Easy)

47. How do bees learn from where to collect the nectar from flowers ? (Difficult)

48. Differentiate between worker bee and queen bee. (Easy)

49. Write any two uses of honey ? (Easy)

50. What is the role of bees in pollination? (Difficult)

51. How do you check the purity of honey ? (Average)

52. Why do monkeys and chickens take care of their youngones? (Easy)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

53. Explain the process by which bees collect nectar. (Difficult)
54. Why is it important to conserve bees in the environment? (Difficult)
55. Explain the function of family members of bees. (easy)
56. What did Tejas see in the Nagarahole forest and how is it related to the animals behavior?
How is it related to behavior? (Difficult)

57. How does the behavior of the mother monkey reflect on the bond between the mother and its offspring ? (Average)
58.Explain about the different species of bees and nests that you find in your surroundings. (Easy)
59. How does honey contribute to human health? State at least two benefits. (Difficult)
60. Compare and explain how do animals care for their younones by giving the eamples of monkeys and chicken. (Average)
61. Explain how bees are an important part of honey production and ecological balance.   (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions) (difficult)

62. Imagine being a bee – collecting nectar from the flowers and returning to the nest. Explain in detail the daily routine.

63. Write how the honey and other products are useful to humans .

64. Explain how animals and their families live in cooperation in nature.

65. Write a comparison of a Human family with a bee family .

66. Students in the lesson see a deer , herd of elephants and a lonely tiger. Compare the social behaviour of these animals with that of the behaviour of bees.

67. Imagine yourself as a scientist studying bees and explain in detail the special features of   bee hive, the role of different bees and the process of production of Honey.

68. How does the bee teach its youngones about the cleanliness of environment including its role in pollination.

69. Write a short essay on the importance of bees.

70.What can a man learn from the unity of animals.Explain.

71. Draw a picture of the bee hive and colour it.

Lesson 3 – Go Around the Forest

Learning Outcomes :-

- Know about the trees ,that are near the house and in the forest.
- Identify the trees like teak, sandalwood, honne, matti etc.
- Know about the fruits available in the forest and compare them with the fruits found in their area.
- Develop the attitude of not cutting the trees as they are ours.
- Realize the necessity of growing trees and develop the habit of planting trees and preserving them.
- Know that the trees give shade,food,fuel, fruits, medicines, building materials, medicines etc.
- Identify the animals that live in the forest.
- Understand the consequences of forest destruction.
- Explain the purpose of Appiko movement.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them down(Easy)

(1) The largest plant of the grass species

A) bamboo B) Teak C) Honne D) Sandalwood

(2) Where did Sita live?

A) At home B) On the edge of the forest C) In the garden D) In the temple

(3) Is an example of an insectivorous plant.

A) Corn B) Ragi C) Flowering plant D) bamboo

(4) It is the most valuable tree.

A) Teak B) Mango C) Neem D) Blue

(5) Monkeys live here.

A) In the river B) In wood C) At home D) In the cave

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers (Easy)

(6) Sita lives on the ______________ of a forest.

(7) There are teak, sandalwood, honne and _____________ trees in the forest.g

(8) Monkeys live on _______________.

(9) Trees provide us with fruits, shade and ___________.

(10) The slogan of the Appiko struggle is: "Save the forest, grow the forest and _______________."

(11) Bamboo belongs to the ___________ family.

(12) ___________ seed is the largest seed in the world.

(13) Drosera is an example of _____________ plant.

(14) Many medicines are made from __________ plants.

(15) ______________ provide shade for animals and birds.

State true or false to the following questions (easy)

(16) Sita lives inside the forest. –

(17) Teak and Sandalwood trees grow in the forest. –

(18) All the animals of the forest live alone.-

(19) The cobralily plant eats insects. –

(20) The beauty of nature increases when trees are cut down. –

(21) Bamboo is not a tree. –

(22) Bryophyllum grows from leaves. –

(23) Forests provide food, clothing, fuel and medicine. –

(24) There is no need for forest if you live in a city.—

(25) Honey is the only animal product eaten by humans. –

(26) Match and write (easy)

A (animal/object)	**B (use/description)**
1) Sandalwood tree	1. Used for cladding work in buildings
2) Teak tree	2. Used in the manufacture of perfumes
3) Pitcher plant	3 . Belongs to the grass family
4) Bamboo	4. Eats insects
5) Appiko Movement	5. Grows from leaves
6) Bryophyllum	6. Urge to save and grow the forest

7) Amla	7. Germinate in the plant itself
8) Mangrove seed	8. largest seed
9) Neem	9. Found in the forest
10) Coco-de-mer	10. Used in the manufacture of medicines

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

(27) What is the name of the girl who introduces the forest in this lesson?

(27) Where does Sita live ?

(28) Write the name of a fruit found in the forest?

(29) What do monkeys do on wood?

(30) What do snakes do on wood?

(31) Write the name of a creeper with fragrant flowers?

(32) Write the name of an animal that lives in the forest?

(33) What does the forest offer to all?

(34) Write a use of wood?

(35) Write the name of a tree that grows near your house?

(36) What is the slogan of the Appiko movement?

(37) Write the name of a plant that eats insects?

(38) Which family does Bamboo belong to?

(39) Which is the world's largest seed?

(40) How many National Parks are there in Karnataka?

(41) What is the product of forest used in the manufacture of furniture?

(42) Write the name of a plant that grows from leaves?

(43) What do forests prevent?

(44) Name any two medicinal forest plants.

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

(45) Write the names of any two trees found in the forest? (Easy)

(46) Write the names of two fruits found in the forest? (Average)

(47) Write the names of two animals that live in the forest? (Average)

(48) Write the two uses of neem tree? (Easy)

(49) Name any two things obtained from bamboo tree? (Easy)

(50) What is the use of sandalwood? (Average)

(51) Write the names of two trees planted near your school? (Easy)

(52) What do you mean by "vines of fragrant flowers"? (Average)

(53) Write the two uses of banyan tree? (Easy)

(54) Write two declarations related to forest conservation? (Difficult)

(55) What are insectivorous plants? Give examples? (Easy)

(56) What is the use of fruits found in the forest? (Easy)

(57) Write two reasons why should we not cut down trees? (Average)

(58) What happens if the "sapling" is not planted properly? (Difficult)

(59) Write two lines of the poem "Trees give beauty to nature"? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

(60) Explain the steps of planting a sapling. (Average)

(61) Write the three uses of forests? (Easy)

(62) Write the names of three trees and write one of each? (Easy)

(63) Describe the Appiko movement. (Difficult)

(64) How do forests help animals and birds? (Difficult)

(65) Write the names of the three products obtained from the forest and their uses.(Average)

(66) What are the consequences of deforestation?Give three examples. (Difficult)

(67) Write the names of three trees and explain where they grow? (Easy)

(68) Write the names of the three fruits found in the forest and their uses? (Easy)

(69) Write a list of materials required for planting saplings? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

(70) What is a forest? Write your opinion. (Difficult)

(71) Explain the importance of forest in our lives? (Average)

(72) Explain the method of growing and protecting a sapling near your house? (Average)

(73) What are the consequences of destruction of forests? (Difficult)

(74) Write about the Appiko movement and its significance? (Difficult)

(75) Write the names of four trees and explain the two uses of each? (Average)

(76) How do forests help in the conservation of animals and plants? (Average)

(77) Write the names of four forest products and explain their uses? (Easy)

(78) Explain the process of planting and protecting saplings as learnt in the lesson? (Difficult)

(79) Why should we love and protect trees? Explain with an example? (Difficult)

(80) Colour the picture given below with suitable colours. (easy)



LESSON 4 ROOT IS THE SUPPORTER OF THE PLANT

Learning Outcomes :-

- Identify the different parts of the plant and name them.
- Make a list of the main functions of roots:
- Observe that the roots of some plants are modified into food.
- Explain simple experiments conducted to understand the role of roots.
- Become aware of the special roots (tiled roots, air roots, water-collecting roots) that are found naturally
- Develops curiosity about interesting information about roots (e.g. 19 ft carrot, 600 km roots, 70 k.G. roots that store water).

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. Where does the root of the plant grow?
A) On the Earth B) Down the Earth C) On the Leaf D) On the stem

2 This is the basis of the plant.
A) leaf B) Stem C) Root D) flower

3. The root used for medicine and cooking.
A) Radish B) Ginger C) Turmeric D) Tuber

4. Root, stem, leaf, flower, nut are ____________.
A) trees B) Toys C) Plants D) parts of a plant

5. This is usually the colour of the roots.
A) Brown B) White C) Kesari D) Green

6. The main supporter of the plants
A) Stem B) Root C) leaf D) flower

7. The root of the plant that is used as a food item.
A) Mango B) Stem C) Carrot D) leaf

8. The roots hold it by their network.
A) soil particles B) stones C) worms D) seeds

9. Roots need more water for plants to grow
A) Error B) Okay C) Yes D) None

10. Carrot , Beetroot, Onion , Garlic are these parts of the plant.
A) Stem B) Nut C) Root D) flower

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answers (easy)

11. Plants need water to ______________

12. Roots absorb ____________ and ______ from the soil.

13 Roots help to _______________ the plant in the ground.

14 Some roots are modified into _________________

15 _________________ is the root used as medicine.

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. Roots help the plant to stand. –

17. Roots grow on the soil. –

18. Ashwagandha is the root used as food. –

19. Roots do not nourish water. –

20. Carrot is a root vegetable. –

21. Match the parts of the plant with their functions (easy)

A (Material)	B (Usage)
a) Carrot	A) fix the plant firmly to the soil
b) Ashwagandha	B) Food
c) Roots	C) Green in colour
d) Root web	D) medicine
e) Appu plants	E) conserves soil particles and water

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

22. What is the part of the plant that grows under the ground?

23. What is the colour of most of the roots?

24. Which part of the plant absorb water and nutrients?

25. Which part of the that helps the plant to stand upright?

26. What conserves the soil particlesand water?

?27. Name the root vegetables that are used in your homes.

28. Name a plant whose roots are used as medicine.

29. What do roots store in the places of scanty rainfall ?

30. What is the function of the proproots in banyan tree?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

31. Write any two functions of the roots? (Average)

32. What did you observe in the experiment of ragi/rice grains? (Easy)

33. What happens if the roots of the plant are cut down? (Difficult)

34. What did you observe in the balsam plant when it was placed in coloured water? (Average)

35. Write any two names of root vegetables? (Easy)

36. Write the two uses of roots used in our daily life? (Easy)

37. What do the green roots of appu plants absorb ? (Average)

38. What helps the plant to absorb nutrients from the soil? (Difficult)

39. How do roots help to prevent soil erosion? (Average)

40. Why do some primitive people use water stored in the roots? (Easy)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

41. Write the three functions of roots? (Average)

42. Explain the experiment done using horsegram plants? (Average)

43. Name any three root vegetables and their uses? (Easy)

44. Explain your observations and reason in the experiment of balsam plant. (Difficult)

45. Explain the role of roots in soil and water conservation? (Easy)

46. What changes do you observe when seeds are planted in the ground and watered continuously? (Difficult)

47. What are proproots? Give an example. (Average)

48. How do roots help a plant to survive in places of scanty rainfall? (Difficult)

49. Write the steps to be taken to observe the growth of roots in the coconut shells. (Difficult)

50. Why are roots called the base of the plant? (Easy)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

51. How are roots are useful to us? Explain with examples. (Difficult)

52. Focus your attention on the three root experiments done in the lesson and explain? (Average)

53.Write four uses of roots and give examples for each use. (Difficult)

54. Explain the unique roots of appu plant, banyan tree and plants that grow in places of less rainfall. (Difficult)

55. Explain how roots act as a support for a plant? (Difficult)

56. What did you learn from the experiment of balsam plant? (Average)

57. What are modified roots? Give examples of their usage for food and pharmaceutical purposes. (Easy)

58. How do roots help in environmental balance? (Difficult)

59. List and explain the different types of roots described in the lesson. (Average)

60. Explain the importance of roots in the life of plants and humans? (Difficult)

61. Draw the picture of a plant , colour it and label the parts. (Easy)

Lesson 5: FLOWERS -COLOURS

Learning Outcomes:-

After studying this lesson, students will learn the following :

- Collect different kinds of flowers and discuss about their shape , colour, petals and fragnance.
- Know the seasonal duration of flowers.
- Know how flowers grow in different climates and condition
- Identify the uses of flowers in daily life for puja, decoration, fragrance, medicine, garland and as food for bees.
- Recognize flowers printed on different objects.

- Know the informal measurement used by florists and the cost of the flowers.
- Know about the interesting facts of some special flowers.
- Appreciate the beauty of flowers in nature and art.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them(Easy)

1. The colour of jasmine flower.
   A) Red B) Green C) White D) Black
2. King of the flowers
   A) Sampige B) Sugandharaja C) Rose D) Kedage
3. The jasmine flower blooms in
   A) Summer B) Winter C) Rainy season D) At all times
4. The hibiscus grows on a
   A) Plant B) Vine C) Bush D) Tree
5. It is a flower with thorns.
   A) Sampige B) Ball flower C) Rose D) Hibiscus

Fill in the blanks (Easy)

6. Jasmine flowers are mainly found in the _________ season.

7 .Dahlia flowers are available in the _________ season.

8 ._________ is used as an informal unit of measurement by flower vendors.

9 _________ is the largest flower in the world.

10. A person who sells flowers is called a _______.

State the following questions as true or false.(Easy)

11.. All flowers bloom in the same season. ________

12. Flowers are used only to worship God.__________

13.Eight feet (yard) is larger than a cube_____________

14. Rose petals are used to make Gulkan_____________

15. Wolffia is the largest flower___________

16. Match the following and write.(Easy)

'A'	'B'
17. Jasmine	A) Informal scale
18. Chrysanthemum (Sevantige)	B) Summer season flower
19. Flower vendor	C) The largest flower
20. Raflasia	D) Flower sellers
21. Cubit length	E) Winter flower

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

21.Name a tree that blooms during summer.

22.Which flower is famous for its fragrance?

23.What do flower vendors use to measure flower garlands?

24. Name a flower that grows in water.

25.According to Shahina, how much does one cubit lenght of jasmine garland cost?

26.Which is the smallest flower in the world?

27.Which is the largest flower in the world?

28. How many cubit lengths make one yard?

29. Name an object in which the design of flowers are printed.

30. Name a flower used to worship God ?

31.Which part of the flowers is used to make perfume?

32. Which flower is used to make Gulkan?

33 .From which flower do bees collect sour nectar (nectar)?

34. Which state grows 75% of the flowers in India?

35. What should we not do in a flower garden?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

36.Write the names of any two flowers and the season in which they bloom. (Easy)

37. Write the daily uses of flowers. (Easy)

38. Write any two informal measuring units used to measure the flower garlands. (Average)

39. Why should flowers not be plucked in public parks? (Average)

40. Write the names of any two flowers used to make garlands. (Easy)

41. What is meant by "cubit length"? How do flower vendors use it? (Average)

42. Write two methods of using dry flowers constructively. (Difficult)

43. Write the names of two objects which have floral designs. (Difficult)

44. What does a flower merchant do with a flower? (Difficult)

45. What do bees get from a flower? (Easy)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

46. Name any three flowers and the seasons in which they bloom. (Easy)

47. Explain the three uses of flowers in our daily lives. (Easy)

48. Explain the difference between a cubit length and a yard . (Difficult)

49. How do flower vendors use informal measurement when selling flowers? (Easy)

50. Write the first three lines of the poem "The Song of the Flower Merchant". (Difficult)

51.What did the teacher tell the children during the park visit? (Average)

52. Why is it said that flowers should be grown at home and school? (Average)

53. Write any three interesting facts about the flowers you know. (Average)

54. What is said about the importance of the flower in the poem "I am in the garden"? (Difficult)

55. Write the names of three flowers that grow in water. (Average)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

56.Note and complete the table below (example): (difficult)

Name of the flower	Plant/vine/tree	season	Usage
Jasmine	Plant		Garland, Pooja
Dahlia		Rainy season	Decoration
Lotus	Water plant	winter	

57. Fill in the list of flower features (example) (hard)

flower	Color	Shape	Number of flower petals	Fragrance
Rose		Spherical	Several	Yes
Lotus	White	Spherical		Yes
Hibiscus	red	Pooled	Several	

58. Write a short note on the role of floriculture in Karnataka. (Difficult)

59. Explain how the flower market works based on Shahina's story. (Difficult)

60. Mention any four flowers names with their interesting facts. (Difficult)

61. How can children use flowers creatively at home and school? (Difficult)

62. What did the teachers and children do when they went to the garden? What instructions were given? (Difficult)

63. Write a note on how flowers are useful in these fields: (Difficult)

- Pooja
- Decoration
- Medicine
- Bees

64. Draw and colour the picture of a flower of your choice and label the parts (easy)

Lesson 6 : Each Drop Together ...

Learning Out comes:-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

* Explain the water cycle.
* Measure the water used in daily life by using informal measurements.
* Classify the sources of water that are suitable for drinking.
* Make a list of problems caused due to storage and wastage of water
* Understand the importance of re-cycling of water and water harvesting.
* Explain the terms evaporation and condensation.
* Mention the different kind of activities the water is used for in our daily life.
* Make a list of the different sources of water on earth
* Understand the steps to be taken to stop wasting water and adopt the method of saving water
* Understand the importance and necessity of water conservation

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them

1. The water suitable for use on earth is
   A) 4% B)less than 1 % C) 2% D) 3%
2. If all the droplets join together in the sky it
   A) Becomes cloudy B) rains C) Evaporates D) Thunders
3. Our body is made up of this percentage of water.
   A) 90% B) 70% C) 50% D) 20%
4. We live with out water for
   A) 10 days B) 2 days C) 3 days D) 1 day
5. The sources of water
   A) river B) well C) Lake D) All the above

Fill in the blanks(easy)

6. The change of water from liquid state to gaseous state is called ___________.
7. When the air of the water cools down, it turns into smallsprings, which are called ___________
8. The process of Evaporation, Condensation, Cloud formation and rainfall are together called as
9. Only ___________ percent of earth's water is available as fresh water.
10. The water used for washing utensils, clothes and vegetables can be used for ___________ plants.
11. ___________ is the process of collecting rainwater and then saving it for use.
12. Sea water is not fit for drinking as it contains ___________.
13. The water in the air is in ___________ form.
14. The solid form of water found in glaciers is called___________.
15. The temperature of the ___________ rays causes water to evaporate.

State whether the following statements are true or false true(easy)

16. The water cycle consists of precipitation, condensation and precipitation_______
17. All the water on the earth is pure and fit for drinking. ______

18. Rain water harvesting helps in conserving water. ______
19. The air form of water is the liquid state of water. ______
20. The destruction of water has no effect on the availability of water. _______
21. Hailstones are small pieces of snow that fall during the rains. ______
22. Water once used cannot be reused. _______
23. About 65% of the human body is made up of water______
24. Boiling water is an example of condensation. ______
25. Fresh water accounts for more than 90% of the total water on the earth_______

- **Match the followings (easy)**

A	B
26. Agriculture	a) gaseous state to liquid state
27 . Evaporation	b) together join to form clouds
28. Condensation	c) Rain water harvesting
29. Droplets of water	d) water vapour
30. Sweet water	e) Not fit for drinking
31. Sea water	f) 3% of total water on earth
32. Water cycle	g) liquid state to gaseous state
33. Air form of water	h) Continuous movement of water

Answer the following questions (onemarkquestions) (easy)

34. What is the main source of heat for the watercycle?
35. What happens when water boils?
36. What is the name of the process of conversion of water into vapour?
37. Name of the process of vapour becoming water droplets again?
38. Name a source of drinking water.
39. Give one use of water at home.
40. What do clouds contain?
41. What form of water is used in our daily life – liquid, solid, or gas?
42. What is rain water harvesting?
43. What percent of sweet water is suitable for daily use?

Answer the following questions(two marks questions)

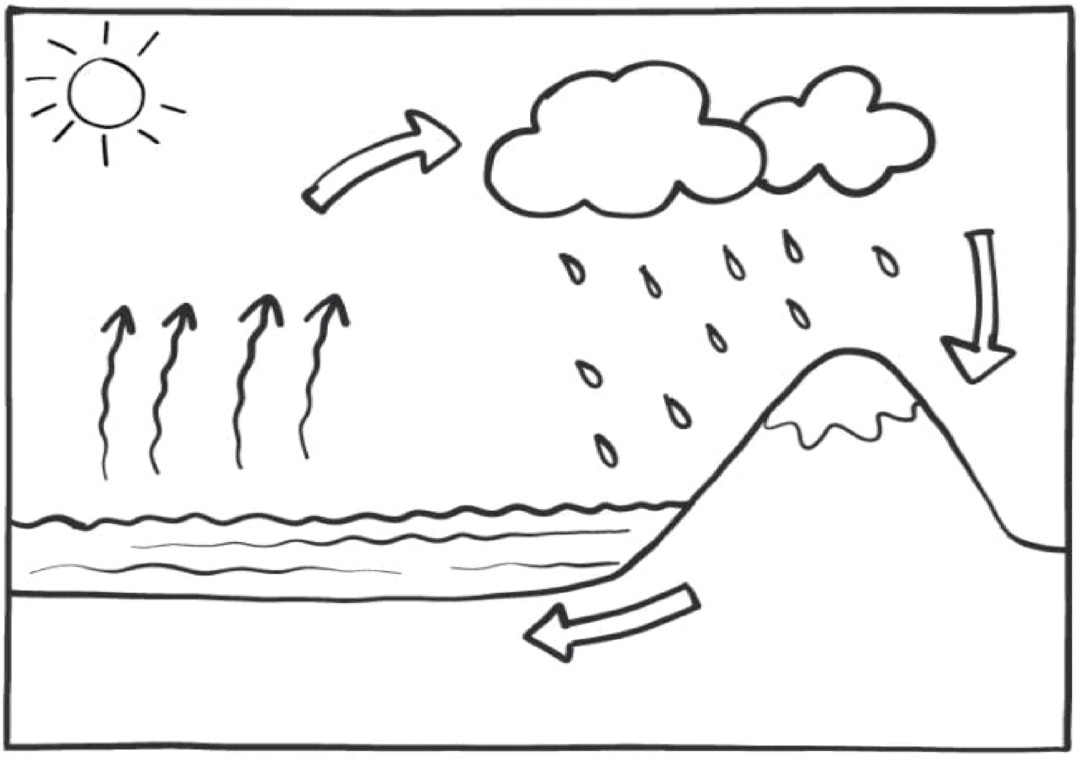
44. Write any two sources of water. (Easy)
45. Name two activities for which we use water in school. (Easy)
46. What happens when the clouds become heavy? (Difficult)
47. Write the two uses of rain water. (Easy)
48. Mention two problems arising out of water scarcity. (Difficult)
49. Write two activities that waste water in your house.(Average)

50. Write down two ways to save water. (Average)
51. What do you observe while boiling water? (Average)
52. Mention two things for which we use water at home. (Easy)
53. For which activity do we use stored rain water? (Easy)

Answer the following questions(three marks questions)
54. Write a short note on the three stages of the watercycle.Difficult)
55. What are the different forms of water? Explain with examples. (Easy)
56. How can we save water at school? Write three points. (Average)
57. Explain the process of evaporation through an activity. (Difficult)
58. How can the water used at home be recycled? (Difficult)
59. What are the consequences of wasting water? (Difficult)
60. How is rain water useful? Give three examples. (Easy)
61.Write three activities that require more water at home. (Easy)
62. What did you learn from the plastic bag experiment of water? (Easy)
63. Write the ways to reduce wastage of water? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions(four marks questions)
64. Describe the water cycle. Draw its phases and label the parts.Difficult)
65 Make a list (ininformalquantities) of the amount of water that you and your family use for daily activities. (Difficult)
66. Explain the four ways to recycle water at home and why is it important. (Difficult)
67. Explain the importance of water in our dailylife. Write atleast four uses with examples. (Difficult)
68. What are the main reasons for wastage ofwater? Suggest four ways to prevent it. (Difficult)
69. Make a list of the types of water available on earth. Explain what type of water is most useful to us and why. (Difficult)
70. Explain the method of rain water harvesting. Why is it important to us? (Difficult)
71. What are the problems you will have to face if there is no water in you house one day? What will you do then? (Difficult)
72. Write four points to explain the importance of saving water to your friend. (Difficult)
73. What are the benefits of recycling used water? Givev examples from everyday life. (Difficult)

74. Colour the following picture appropritely and label the parts. (Difficult)



Lesson 7: Water Pollution - Conservation

Learning Outcomes:

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

* Know the reasons of water pollution and its bad effects.
* Make a list of diseases that spread through water.
* Know the reasons for dehydration and preparation of Oral Rehydration solution.
* Identify the safe and unsafe water sources in their locality
* Know the importance of preventing water pollution at home, at school and in the community.
* Understand the measures that can be taken to prevent water pollution at local, school, industries and household level.
*Know about the efforts of the government and the community such as pollution control board and rain water harvesting.
* Know the steps that can be taken to prevent the sources of water from pollution.
* Know the damage caused by water pollution to human health, plants and animals.
* Gain awareness about the process of reducing salt content of sea water (desalting) and reducing water scarcity by purifying and recycling water in the industries.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. Cause of water pollution in rivers.
A) rain B) Industrial waste C) air D) Sunlight
2. Diseasesc caused by water pollution.
A) Fever B) Constipation C) Jaundice D) Cold
3. One of the ways to prevent water pollution?
A) Dumping waste into the river B) Proper disposal of waste C) Burning of waste D) Disposing of waste
4. Animals mostly harmed by water pollution?
A) Birds B) Aquatic life C) Mammals D) Insects
5. Method to prevent water pollution.
A) The waste should not be dumped into the river B) Wastes should be disposed properly C) The waste should be thrown away D) The waste should be burnt.

Fill in the blanks (easy)

6. Water containing soil particles, garbage and harmful substances is called __________ water.

7. __________ diseases is spread by contaminated water.

8. Drinking contaminated water can cause __________ disease, which is the loss of water from the body.

9. O.R.S. solution is prepared using __________, sugar, lemon juice and boiled water.

10. __________ is a government agency that protects water quality.

11. __________ is added to drinking water to kill harmful organisms.

12. The process of removing salt from sea water and putting it to use is the process of __________.

13. Factories should release __________ water after treatment.

14. Boiling water helps in killing the __________ present in it.

15. Manure pits should be at least __________ metres away from water sources.

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. Water pollution makes water unsafe to drink. _______

17. Cholera disease is not caused by contaminated water. __________

18. O.R.S. solution helps in relieving the water deficiency of the body_______

19. Factories always leave the used water untreated. ________

20. Rainwater harvesting helps in conserving _________ water.

21. If water is boiled, harmful organisms are destroyed. _________

22. The polluted water contains only visible soil particles,dirt and small insects   _____

23. Fluorine and mercury in water do not cause any harm _________

24. If the water is clean to look at, then there is no need to purify it for drinking_________

25. Water pollution affects aquatic animals like fish. __________

26. Match the following with appropriate answers (easy)

A	B
a) Chlorine	a) Resolves the water scarcity of the body
b) O.R.S. Solution	b) Added to water to kill germs
e) Desalting	e) prevents the scarcity of water.
d) Dehydration	d) Desalination and purification of sea water
e) Pollution Control Board	e) Loss of water from the body
f) Water pollution	f) Water quality maintenance agency
(g) Distance from manure pits	r) Kills bacteria in water
h) Boiling water	a) Should be at least 10 meters away from the water source
i) Rainwater harvesting	a) Industrial waste, pesticides, soils etc.
j) Sources of water pollution	i) Collecting rainwater to conserve water

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. What is water pollution?

28. What are the diseases spread by contaminated water?

29. Why should we not drink contaminated water?

30. What is dehydration?

31.What is the importance of boiling water?

32. For what purpose is ORS used?

33. What should we do to purify the water?

34.What is the role of the Pollution Control Board?

35.Why is water conservation necessary?

36. What happens if there are harmful chemicals like fluorine or mercury is in the water?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

37. Write any two reasons that cause water pollution. (Easy)

38. How does contaminated water cause disease? Give two examples.(Average)

39. What is dehydration? (Average)

40. How is ORS prepared? (Average)

41. What is meant by purification of salt water ? Why is this important? (Difficult)

42. What are the steps we can take to prevent water pollution at home? (Difficult)

43. Why should factories purify water before releasing it into rivers? (Average)

44. What are the harmful effects of drinking contaminated water? (Easy)

45.How do manure pits and infected pits cause water pollution? (Difficult)

46. Why is there a need to store rainwater in cities? (Average)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

47. Explain the water pollution and its causes. (Easy)

48. How does water pollution harm aquatic life and human health? (Average)

49. Explain the steps to be taken to protect water sources from pollution. (Easy)

50. Explain how ORS can be prepared and used to prevent dehydration. (Average)

51. What are the benefits of boiling water before drinking? (Average)

52. Explain the importance of clean water and write the ways of conserving it. (Easy)

53. Write about the two diseases caused by contaminated water and ways to prevent them. (Average)

54. Explain the role of pollution control board to protect water quality. (Difficult)

55. How does water pollution damage the environment? Give two examples. (Average)

56. Write the steps to taken to purify the contaminated water with the help of elders. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

57. Explain the process of water pollution and its harmful effects on health. Write the methods of purifying water before drinking? (Difficult)

58. Explain the relation between cholera disease and water pollution. What should we do to prevent these kinds of diseases? (Difficult)

59. Explain the importance of water conservation and write five ways to prevent water pollution at home and school. (Difficult)

60. Explain how water pollution affects aquatic animals. (Difficult)

61. Explain the different methods of purifying water. Explain how boiling and filtration are helpful. (Difficult)

62. Explain the concept of desalting the sea water and its uses. What are its effects? (Difficult)

63. How can industries reduce water pollution? Explain the ways to recycle and reuse water. (Difficult)

64. Explain the importance of using ORS to prevent dehydration. What are the ingredients required to make it and how does it help the body? (Difficult)

65. What steps can the community take to reduce water pollution? Discuss practical solutions. (Difficult)

66. Assume that the responsibility of water management is on you. What steps will you take to prevent water pollution and provide clean water to everyone? (Difficult)

67. Draw a picture of the well which is the source of water and paint i

Lesson 8: Food – Health

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Explain balanced diet.
- Classify different nutrients.
- Practise the methods of preserving food items.
- Know the food habits of animals and birds and understand how their beaks , teeth and other parts are modified to suit their food habits.
- To know the function and sources of important nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, and vitamins required by the body.
- Know the diseases caused due to vitamin deficiency.
- Realize the importance of eating a balanced diet.
- Know the necessary measures to ensure that the food does not get contaminated and is free from infections.
- Realize the importance of washing hands and following the rules of hygiene.
- Understand the importantance of cleanliness and safety while preparing and eating food.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. Important types of vitamins.
   A) 6 B) 4 C) 3 D) 8
2. The nutrients required for growth.
   A) Proteins B) Minerals C) Vitamin D) Energy
3. Deficiency of iodine causes
   A) Goitre B) Weakness C) Blindness D) Fever
4. The following vitamin is essential for the health of teeth and gums.

A) C B) D C) B D) A

5. Food consumed by the tiger

A) Fruit B) Meat C) Vegetables D) Grass

Fill in the blanks (easy)

6. The nutrient present in grains is _____________.

7. We should drink a minimum of _____________ litres of water every day.

8. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of ___________ vitamin.

9. Oranges are high in vitamin _____________.

10. Food that provides all the nutrients in the right quantity is called _____________ food.

11. Butter and ghee are high in _____________ nutrients.

12. The organ used by a butterfly to consume nectar is called _____________.

13. _____________ helps in the growth and development of the body.

14. Food should be closed to protect it from _____________.

15. Consumption of contaminated food can cause diseases like _____________ and vomiting.

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. Carbohydrates provide energy to the body. ______

17. Vitamin is produced when the sun's rays fall on the skin.______

18. We should eat only one kind of food to stay healthy. ______

19. Cockroaches do not contaminate food. ________

20. Proteins protect the body from diseases. ______

21. Drinking 2 litres of water every day is good for health. ________

22. The more the vegetables are cooked, the more the nutrients remain. ________

23. Eating stale food can lead to stomach-related diseases. ________

24. Vitamin B protects teeth and bones.______

25. The tiger uses its teeth to eat the animal it hunts. ______

26. Match the following with appropriate answers (easy)

A (vitamins/ animals)	B (Use/ Auxiliary Organs)
a) Vitamin B	a) Preserves good eye sight,skin and teeth
b) Vitamin A	b) Protects skin, heart and digestive system
e) Vitamin D	e) Protects teeth and gums
d) Vitamin C	d) Protects bones and teeth
e) Butterfly	e) Uses teeth to tear the meat
f) Tiger	f) Has probascis to suck nectar
(r) Hawk	r) Eats grass using its trunk
a) Crane	a) Uses strong legs to catch food
(a) Elephant	a) Uses its beak to catch food

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. What is a balanced diet?

28. Name the main nutrients found in food.

29. What are carbohydrates?

30. Which vitamin helps in the protection of eyes?

31. How does protein help our body?

32. Name the food which is rich in vitamin C ?

33. What happens due to vitamin D deficiency?

34. What is the main function of fat in food?

35. Which food item is rich in carbohydrates?

36. What happens if contaminated food is consumed?

37.How does our body get vitamin D?

38.Name a food items which is rich in proteins.

39. Name the nutrient that is present in Ragi.

40. What food does a dog eat?

41. What are the symptoms of scurvy?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

42. Explain the importance of drinking water every day? (Difficult)

43. Explain the symptoms **of vitamin** A deficiency? (Difficult)

44. How are cow and tiger different in food habits? (Average)

45. What problems can arise if food is not stored properly? (Average)

46. How does vitamin **C** protect our body? (Difficult)

47. What is the role of fat in providing energy to the body? (Difficult)

48. Why is it necessary to eat different types of food every day? (Average)

49. How does vitamin **D** help our body?

50. Name the food items that provide vitamin A to our body. (Average)

51. What are the risks of eating stale or overcooked food? (Difficult)

52. How does a butterfly eat its food? (Average)

53. Why is a balanced diet important for health? (Difficult)

54. What are the functions of proteins in the body? (Average)

55. What are the precautions to be taken to preserve food at home? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

56. Classify the following food items into different categories of nutrients. Rice, bean, milk, carrots, butter. (Average)

57. Draw a pyramid diagram of food and list its food categories. (Difficult)

58. Write a short note on the importance of vitamins in food. (Average)

59. Explain the different methods of preserving food at home like drying, salting and cooling methods. (Average)

60. Mention the nutrients present in these food items. (Difficult)

Rice

Bean

Butter

Palak

egg

Fruits

61. List five foods rich in carbohydrates and explain the importance of carbohydrates. (Difficult)

62. How do the beaks, legs and teeth help the animals to eat their food? (Difficult)

63. Why does the food be overcooked? (Difficult)

64. Why should we wash our hands before eating? (Average)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

65. Deepa is feeling weak. She regularly consumes rice, milk and vegetables. Explain what is the nutrient that helps her grow and what is the nutrient that gives her energy. (Difficult)

66. Your friend only consumes chocolates, chips and soft drinks. Explain what effects this may have on his health and what changes should he make in his eating habits. (Difficult)

67. You have a box of grains, a plate of vegetables and a glass of juice. Write a note on how these food items help in a balanced diet. (Difficult)

68. Draw and explain how the tiger uses its teeth to tearv the meat and how the crane uses its beak to eat food. (Difficult)

69. You are in a market where food is kept uncovered. Explain what problems this can cause and what you can do to avoid pollution while buying food. (Difficult)

70. You are preparing a meal for your family. You have rice, bean, fruits and milk. Prepare a balanced food menu and explain the importance of each food item. (Difficult)

71. Explain the methods that can be used to preserve food at home. Explain the need to preserve food properly. (Difficult)

72. Food is being sold without covering it at a fair. Explain the importance of keeping food under wraps and what diseases can be caused by eating contaminated food. (Difficult)

73. You are planning an outing with your friends. Explain what food items do you take with you and the need for each food item to give a balanced diet for everyone. (Difficult)

74. Draw a picture of a cow and colour it. (Difficult)

Lesson 9 : Food habitat

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Explain from where and how we get food .
- Identify the circumstances of mass feeding and practise the orderliness that is followed during mass meals
- Appreciate the food and cultural diversity.
- Know the food habits and cultural diversity of your district and of neighbouring districts.
- Know every stages of food production in its order.
- Make a list of food items prepared daily and on the festivals in our houses.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. This is a protein-rich food.
   A) banana B) egg C) sweet D) Vegetables
2. Rice is made from the following grain.
   A) Paddy B) Wheat C) Millet D) Corn
3. Which is our state festival ?
   A) Christmas B) Ugadi C) Dussehra D) Ramadan
4. A python can live without food for so many years.
   A) 4 Year B) 1 Year C) 2 Year D) 3 Year
5. The vitamin present in rice.
   A) B B) D C) A D) C

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers (easy)

6. The food we eat comes from _____________ and _____________ sources.

7. People cooperate by providing _____________, _____________ and _____________ during a group meal.

8. Midday meal in school is an example of a _____________ feeding.

9. The place where food is cooked should have proper _____________ and _____________

10. People from coastal districts like Mangaluru and Udupi eat _____________ as a special food .

11. __________ is the main food in North Karnataka districts like Belagavi and Bidar.

12. Vitamin B is mostly found in the outer layer of the _____________.

13. If the vegetables are overcooked, the ___________ present in them will be destroyed.

14. The nutrients of the food are better digested after eating _____________.

15. The place of mass feeding should be _____________ and free from _______________

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. A mass dining is multiple people eating together. –

17. Those who cook at a mass feeding should be clean, dressed in clean clothes–

18. Proper lighting and air flow is required in the cooking area. –

19. It is safe to eat food prepared in unclean containers. –

20. Eating too much is good for health. –

21. If fruits are eaten before meals, the nutrients will be better digested. –

22. Food habits of people depend on the food items available in that place –

23. Raw or half-cooked vegetables are high in nutrients. –

24. Radish grown in Egypt in 278 B.C was red in colour.

25. Most of the food we eat is used to keep the body warm. –

26. Match the following appropriately (easy)

A	B
a) Midday meal	a) A large group of people eating together
b) Coastal Districts	b)) Corn is the main food.
e) Mass feeding	c) fish is the special food
d) Northern Districts	d) Example of mass feeding
e) Precautions before dinner	e) Found in the outer layer of rice
f) Vitamin B	f) Clean water, clean utensils, clean place
g) Over cooked vegetables	g) Rice and Ragi
h) Mandya and Mysore	h) Nutrients are destroyed
i) Over eating	i) Black
(j) Radish grown in Egypt in 278 B.C	j) ill health

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. Where do we get food?

28. What is mass feeding?

29. Name one special food prepared in your district?

30. Who removed the leaves after the meal during the mass feeding ?

31. Which is the most commonly used food in Mangalore and Udupi ?

32. From where do we buy the grains to prepare the food at home?

33. Which is the most commonly used food in northern districts like Belagavi?

34 do people follow different food habits.What is the role of volunteers in mass feeding?

35. Why do food habits differ in different regions?

36. Why is it good to eat half-cooked vegetables?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

37. Name the stages of production of food in the proper order. (Difficult)

38. What precautions are required while cooking during mass feeding? (Average)

39. Why do people follow different food habits? (Difficult)

40. What are the important factors that influence food habits in different districts? (Easy)

41. What are the steps to be taken to maintain cleanliness in mass feeding? (Average)

42. Explain the special foods prepared at your home during festive occasions. (Easy)

43. How can food and environment be kept clean in mass feeding? (Average)

44. What is the meaning of the sentence "The habit of eating depends on the food available in that area"? (Difficult)

45. Explain how food habits are related to the traditions of a region or family. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

46. Make a list and compare the food prepared in your house every day with the food prepared during festivals. (Easy)

47.Write a short paragraph about your experience of participating in mass feeding at a village festival or fair. (Difficult)

48. Make a list of 10 food items used in your home and write where are they found. (Easy)

49. What are the precautions to be taken while having lunch in school? (Average)

50. Compare the festive foods of your and friends' homes. (Easy)

51. Explain the importance of cleanliness and how can it be maintained in mass feeding. (Difficult)

51.Give a comparison of the food of other regions with a description of the special food prepared in your district. (Difficult)

52. Identify the differences in the food habits of the people in the coastal areas and the plains. (Difficult)

53. What is the benefit of eating fruits before meals? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

54. Explain how the geography and climate of different regions in your district influences food habits. (Difficult)

55. Write a detailed paragraph on the role of mass feeding and the importance of co-operation in village festivals and fairs. (Difficult)

56. Imagine that you are at a fair. Explain the process of cooking, from the collection of materials to the distribution of food. Also include the role of volunteers. (Difficult)

57. Give an introduction to a traditional food in your district. Explain how it is made and why it is special. (Difficult)

58. Why is it better to eat fresh or half-cooked vegetables? Write about why overcooking vegetables should be avoided. (Difficult)

59. Compare the food habits of your district with the food habits of the neighbouring district, including at least two different foods or preparations. (Difficult)

60. Describe your experience of participating in a fair, festival or community dinner. (Difficult)

61. Write an essay on the different food habits of your district. Give examples of food that are relevant to your culture. (Difficult)

62. What is the role of the community in mass feeding during festivals? Write about the contributions made by the community. (Difficult)

63.Look at the picture of the fair and write a short note on it. (Difficult)

Lesson 10: Housing – Diversity

Learning Outcomes :-

- Recognize the changes in the construction of the houses from time to time
- Identify the differences between houses in the urban and the rural areas.
- Know about multi-storeyed buildings and slums of urban areas.

- Find out the variety in habitats and shelters of animals.
- Identify the variety in the nests of birds and the dwelling of animals and the materials used to build them.
- Know how the design of the house varies according to different types of weather and availability of materials.
- Know about the materials required for the construction of the house and the methods of construction.
- Learn about the new methods and techniques of eco-friendly home construction
- Discuss and explain the advantages and disadvantages of multi-storeyed buildings.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. We need a home for
   A) Protection B) Shelter C) To survive D) All of the above
2. Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building in the world and its height is
   A) 3722 foot B) 2722 foot C) 1722 foot D) 0722 foot
3. Nowadays these kind of houses are built
   A) Eco-friendly B) Air-friendly C) Rain friendly D) Land friendly
4. The Weaver bird lives here
   A) House B) Cave C) Nest D) All of the above
5. Materials used for construction of houses
   A) Wood B) Brick C)Cement D)All of the above

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers (easy)

6. The people of Jewargi build their houses using _____________ stones.
7. The surface of houses in areas with high rainfall is _____________.
8. _____________, bricks and steel rods are used to build multi-storey buildings.
9. There is no proper _____________ and _____________ in the slums.

10. Venkkajji's first house was platered with _____________ .

11. The world's tallest building _____________ is located in Dubai.

12. Bees build their shelter called _____________ from wax.

13. The largest slum area in India is located in _____________ of Mumbai.

14. The materials used in the construction of a house are based on local _____________ and _____________.

15. The roofs of the houses in places where there is heavy rainfall is_____________

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. Houses in areas with heavy rainfall have a flat roof. –

17. Multi-storey buildings have lifts and stairs. –

18. Slums have good ventilation and a clean environment. –

19. Animals always use similar materials to build shelters. –

20. Cement and steel are the materials commonly used to build modern buildings. –

22. In hot places the people built houses using Shahabad stones. –

23. In Chikkamagaluru the roofs of the houses are thatched with hay. –

24. The roofs of the houses in Jevargi are usually made of metal sheets. –

25. Multi-storey buildings provide more residential space in cities. –

26. The woodpeckars create their nest by excavating cavities in the tree.

26. Match the following with appropriate answers. (easy)

A (animal/bird)	B (shelter/object)
a) White ant	a) A nest made of sticks and grasses
b) Sparrow	b) fresh water sources
c) Honey bee	e) Anthills

d) Rat	d) A nest made of wax
e) Woodpecker	e) Burrows
f)Frog	f) builds a nest by making a hole in the tree
g) Fish	(r) Burrow (cave) in the forest
(h) Tiger	a) Areas under water (waterlogged)

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. What materials are used to build houses in Jevargi taluk of Kalaburagi district?

28. What type of roof is commonly used in Koppa in Chikkamagaluru?

29.What are multi-storey buildings?

30. Write the name of an object used for roofing in Bangalore city.

31. What is the main disadvantage of multi-storey buildings?

32.What is a slum?

34.What is the benefit of using dry grass for roofing in areas like Chikkamagaluru?

35. What materials were used to build the wall of Venkajji's childhood home?

36. Name an object used to build modern multi-storey buildings.

37. What kind of house did Venkajji live in in her childhood?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

38. Why do people use stones to build houses in Jevargi? (Easy)

39. What is the main reason of using hay(dry grass) for roofing in Koppa? (Difficult)

40. Write one advantage and disadvantage of multi-storey buildings? (Difficult)

41. What are the common problems of slums as explained by Vivek? (Difficult)

42. Why did Venkajji's family build a new house after the hut was burnt in the fire? (Easy)

43. Explain how the style of house construction has changed over time. (Difficult)

44. How do the materials used for house construction adapt to the local climate? (Difficult)

45. What materials were used to build Venkajji's husband's house? (Difficult)

46. Why is bamboo used for construction of houses in some areas? (Difficult)

47. What changes can be made to improve the conditions of slums? (Easy)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

48. What were the features of the house where Venkajji lived as a child? (Difficult)

49. How can the houses of rats, birds and insects be compared?Average)

50. What are the main problems faced by people in slum areas?. (Difficult)

51. Why did Venkajji's parents decide to build a house? (Difficult)

52. Name any six materials required to build the modern houses.

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

53. How does the house change and how does this change affect the society?Difficult)

54. Imagine that you are living in a slum.What steps will you take to improve your environment? (Difficult)

55. The way animals create their homes is different from one another.What does this teach us? (Difficult)

56. The home is not just a shelter, it is also a reflection of culture and heritage. Explain this statement. (Difficult)

57.Draw a picture of the house and colour it and write the names of the materials used for the construction of the house. (Difficult)

Lesson 11: Waste is Wealth

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Distinguish between rural and urban waste.

- Understand the proper methods of disposal of waste materials.
- Identify and sort the different types of wastes like dry waste, wet waste, hazardous waste and polluted waste.
- Practise the habit of reducing waste by minimising one's requirements.
- Understand the techniques of reuse and recycle.
- Learn to convert leftover food, rotten vegetables into compost.
- Learn to use the used water to water the plants or drain into the soak pit.
- Create awareness in the society about pollution control and maintaining cleanliness.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them

1. The sign found on the garbage box.

A) Picture of the flower B) Picture of food C) Recycle Symbol D) Water tank

2. The kind of garbage to be dumped in the green bin.

A) medicines and chemicals B) bandages C) Plastic and glass D) kitchen waste

3. The kind of garbage to be dumped in a red bin?

A) Vegetable waste B) syringes C) pieces of metal D) broken tubelights

4. Cleanliness of a country should be maintained by

A) School teacher B) Municipality C) Every citizen D) Police

5. The method used to make manure

A) Biological system B) Industrial System C) Oil system D) Chemical method

Fill in the blanks with approriate answers(easy)

6. Vegetables, fruit washes, tea snacks and bread crumbs are examples of _________ waste.

7. Plastic, glass, metal pieces and rubber are examples of _________ waste.

8. Hazardous wastes include dyes, pesticides and _________ chemicals.

9. Decaying waste can be converted into_________

10. The stagnant water near the house becomes a protective place for _________ and flies.

11. Rag pickers collect __________ waste and recycle them.

12. Old bottles, cans and plastics should be given to the people who buy ________

13. Used bandages and syringes are treated as __________ waste.

14. Compost made from decaying waste helps in increasing the __________ of the earth.

14. The process of making new materials from used plastic, glass and paper is called __________.

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

15. Vegetable washes and the leftover food is the wet waste.. –

16. The dry waste comes with leftover meat. –

17. The harmful waste should be dumped in the decomposing pit. –

18. Diseases can be spread by mosquitoes settling in stagnant water. –

19. Recycling means converting waste into new useful materials. –

20. Plastic decpmoses in less than a year. –

21. Silt compost can be used to grow plants and increase soil fertility. –

22. Ragpickers collect wet waste to make compost._

23. It is better to reduce the use of plastics to reduce waste. –

24. Used bandages and needles are examples of polluted waste. –

25. Match the following with correct answers (easy)

A	B
a) Dry waste	a) Vegetable washes, leftover food
b) Wet waste	b) Plastic, glass, metal pieces
e) Polluting waste	e) Dyes, pesticides, batteries
d) Hazardous waste	d) Used bandages, syringes
e) Compost	e) Old bottles, tins,rubbers
f) Ragpickers collect	f) Manure made from wet waste

Answer the following questions (one mark questions)(easy)

26. What do you mean by garbage?

27. Name any two types of garbage mentioned in the lesson.

28. What should be done with the bark of vegetables and washes of fruits?

29. Name two types of garbage that is dangerous.

30. What is recycling?

31. What is the role of ragpickers in garbage collection?

32. What is compost?

33. What happens if there is stagnant water outside the house?

34. Why should the use of plastic bags be reduced?

35. State one use of rotten waste.

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

35. Explain the two methods of recycling garbage (easy)

36. Why is it important to dispose of hazardous garbage? What is the role of manure in plant growth?Difficult)

37. How can diseases caused by stagnant water be prevented? (Difficult)

38. What should be done with dry waste like plastic and tins? (Difficult)

39. What can be done with the remaining food or kitchen garbage? (Average)

40. How can the wet waste be used in villages? (Difficult)

41. What is the difference between dry and wet garbage? (Difficult)

42. What does plastic waste in the environment do with time? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

43. What are the different types of garbage and how should they be handled? (Difficult)

44. Explain how the wet waste be converted into compost. (Difficult)

45. Explain how recycling reduces garbage and helps save wealth. (Difficult)

46. Explain a suitable method of disposal of variety of polluted waste. (Difficult)

47. What happens if hazardous garbage is not disposed properly? (Difficult)

48. What are the benefits of recycling plastic items in the house? (Average

49. What are the consequences of lack of garbage conservation in urban areas? (Average)

50. How can the amount of garbage in daily life be reduced? Give an example. (Difficult)

51. Why is it important to separate dry and wet waste? (Average

52. What happens when wastes are thrown constantly in public places? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

53.Explain the different types of wastes discussed in the lesson with examples. (Difficult)

54. How can you reduce garbage in your home and school? Give at least three suggestions. (Average

55. What can be done with things like old plastic bottle, paper, tin etc.? Explain the use of recycling things. (Difficult)

56. Explain how composting is beneficial for the environment and plants.(Average)

57. Discuss the importance of segregating wastes at homes. How does it help in proper disposal of wastes? (Difficult)

58. Explain the steps to be taken to prevent diseases caused by wastes and stagnant water. (Difficult)

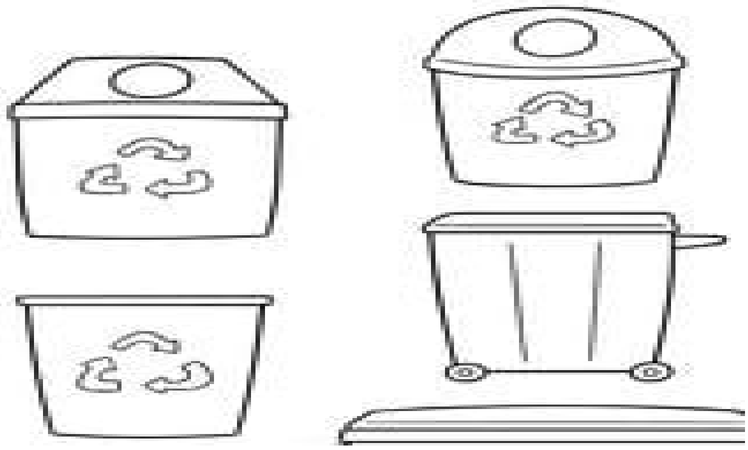
59. Write an essay on how plastic waste an be reduced in daily life. (Difficult)

60. Explain how can you ensure that waste is not dumped on your streets. (Difficult)

61. What are the effects of hazardous waste on the environment and how should it be managed? (Difficult)

62. What are the effects of not handling wastes in a correct way on the environment ? How can we overcome these problems? (Difficult)

63. Name the different types of waste by colouring the four types of dustbins given below. (Difficult)



Lesson 12: Learn the Map – Know the Way

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Locate direction by using local symbols.
  (e.g. identifying north, south, east, west directions)
- Learn the basic skills of drawing maps.
- Learn to draw map using different symbols to locate the places
- Identify different places on the map through the different symbols.
  (e.g. symbols such as house, cradle, school, temple, etc.)
- Identify the position of objects on the map with reference to another object.
- Learn to measure the dimension of their own house or class room using footsteps or meters
- Learn to draw a map according to the measurement and express it in centimeters
- They will be able to prepare route maps based on directions and landmarks

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. The direction in which the sun rises.
   A)North B) South C) West D) East
2. Karnataka is located in this direction of India.
   A) Answer B) South C) West D) East
3. The world map is ________.
   A) Map of India B) Map of oceans C) Map of Direction D) Map of the Earth
4. The map was drawn for the first time by the
   A) Indians B) Egyptians C) Americans D) The British

5. The mountain ranges loacted in the northern part of India
   A) Nilgiris B) Vindhyas C) Himalayas D) Aravalli

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers(easy)

6. The four main directions are __________, __________, __________ and __________.

7. In the example given in the lesson, the two steps of Yasmin were equal to __________ meters.

8. A large __________ tree used as a reference point on the village map .

9. With reference to Karnataka, Arabian Sea is to the _____________direction

10. All the maps have__________ or __________as the units of measurement.

11. Imaginary lines that help to form the grid on the maps are __________ and __________

13. __________ maps show physical features such as mountains and rivers.

14. The post office is located in __________ direction on the village map.

15. The landmarks that can be used on the map are ____________, ____________, and ______________

16. Greeks drew the map of the earth in __________

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

17. The north direction is at the bottom of the map. –

18. The length and width of the room can be measured by footsteps. –

19. Important location identification helps in identifying the location on the route map. –

20. Longitudes and latitudes are the lines drawn on the earth. –

21. The map shows the direction of the place based on a reference point. –

22. A mosque can be used as a land mark on the route map. -

23. The correct measurement can be converted from the measurement scale of the map to the measurement of the map. –

24. Maps do not help to understand the populated areas . –

25.The Greeks were the first to use symbols to create maps.

26. Match the following with correct answers (easy)

A	B
a) Karnataka	a) The main direction of the map
b) North	b) south direction of India
c) Longitude-latitudes	c) Used to measure the length and width of the room
d) Foot steps	d) Imaginary lines to create a square on a map
e) Greeks	e) Reference point of village map
f) Landmarks	f) centimeters or inches
(g) Banyan tree	g)Helps in identifying the location of a place
h) Units of measurement	h)first to draw the map of the earth

Answer the following questions (one mark questions)(easy)

27. Which alphabet is used to show the north direction on the map?

28. How many directions are shown on the map?

29. What is the name of the big tree in the middle of the village map?

30. Name the state which is towards the northern side of Karnataka ?

31. With reference to the Banyan tree, in which direction is the library located?

32. Name some of the symbols used in maps?

33. In which direction is the school located with refrence to the post office?

34. What is a landmark on a map?

35. In which direction should one go to go from the park to the temple?

36. In which direction is the mosque located with reference to the hospital?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

37. In which direction are the following places located with reference to the Banyan tree? (Difficult)

- Lake
- Library
- school

38. Why are landmarks important while drawing a map? (Difficult)

39. How can we find the directions with the help of a map? .(Average)

40. What is the difference between local symbol and public symbol on a map? (Difficult)

41. How can you find the direction of a place where there is no sign on the map? .(Average)

42. Explain the method of measurement required to draw a map of your class. (Difficult)

43. Explain the steps taken by Yasmin to draw a map of her class. (Average)

44. What is the benefit of using a scale to draw an accurate map? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

45. Explain the method of drawing a map by drawing the length and width of the room using a measurement.(Difficult)

46. How can the position of objects be shown on a simple map of a room? .(Average)

47. What are the advantages of using grid system to locate the position of objects on a map? (Difficult)

48. Draw a map of your school and show the directions and locate the important places. (Difficult)

49. Explain the importance of using symbols while drawing a map. (Difficult)

50. Mention the landmarks used by Anwar to guide to the taluk office .(Average)

51. Explain the process of distance measurement required to draw a simple map of the route from home to school. (Difficult)

52.Explain the important differences between a world map and a local map. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)(difficult)

53. Draw a map of the route from your homes to school. Show atleast 4 landmarks.

54. Explain how can we locate the position of a place using directions on the map.

55. Draw the design of your classroom from the grid system and identify the locations of the table, chair, other objects.

56. Explain the process and necessity of converting steps into meters as in example of Yasmin.

57. How do different maps like weather map, railway line map, etc. serve different purposes?

58. How is a map useful to show the geographical features of your locality? Explain with landmarks and directions.

59 .Explain how landmarks and directions are combined to show direction to the Taluk Office.

60. Prepare a route map from your home to school.

Lesson 13: - OUR BODY -A WONDERFUL MACHINE

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

1. Know the main functions of the human body and the main organs responsible for these funtions.

2. Develop the habit of cleanliness to keep these organs healthy.

3. Know the healthy habits.

4. Learn about the inner organs of the body and their functions.

5.Understand the process of respiration and practise the healthy habits of respiration

6. Understand the process of blood circulation.

7. List the organs involved in digestion and their functions.

8. Understand the process of excretion and the functions of excretory organs namely skin, lungs and kidney

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. Number of our sense organs

A) 3 B) 5 C) 2 D) 6

2. The main function of the skin

A) To smell B) To breathe C) To taste D) To remove the waste

3. The organ that helps to see

A) nose B) eye C) ear D) Tongue

4. We breathe in through this organ.

A) skin B) Tongue C) nose D) mouth

5. The organ that supplies blood to our body

A) Lungs B) Stomach C) kidney D) heart

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (easy)

6. ___________ protects the internal organs of our body.

7. ___________ and ___________ give shape and structure to our body.

8. We inhale air through the ___________.

9. The process of inhaling oxygen and exhaling carbon dioxide is called ___________.

10. ___________ pumps blood to all parts of the body.

11. __________ purifies the blood in our body.

12. __________ helps in the excretion of the waste from the body.

13. Chewed food reaches the stomach through the __________

14. Digestion begins in the __________.

15. Undigested food moves out of the body through the __________.

16. __________ helps to smell.

17. __________ helps to hear sounds.

18. __________ helps to feel the heat or cold.

19. __________ helps to taste the food.

20. The process of removing unwanted substances from the body is called __________.

21. Drink __________ litres of clean water everyday.

22. There are __________ bones in our body.

23. There are more than __________ joints in our body.

24. The heart beats about __________ times a minute.

25. There are __________ kidneys in our body.

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

26. The skin covers and protects the body.

27. We use the tongue to listen.

28. The lungs absorb the oxygen from the air.

29. The heart is too big when compared to our fists.

30. The food reaches the stomach through the food pipe.

31. Blood does not reach to all parts of the body.

32. Undigested food enters the blood through small intestine.

33. The large intestine digests the food completely.

34. Kidneys help in removal of wastes from the body

35. It is advisable to take a breath through the mouth.

36. Covering your mouth while coughing prevents the spread of the infection.

37. It is better to eat the food fast.

38. The heart is located between the two lungs,slightly towards left.

39. A stethoscope is used to examine the eyesight.

40. It is advisable to practice deep breathing 10 times a day .

41. Match the following correctly (easy)

A	B
(a) Ear	a. to see things
b) Eye	b. to hear sounds
c) Tongue	c. to smell
d) Nose	d. to taste
e) Heart	e. to feel heat and cold
f) Skin	f. the organ that pumps blood
g) Kidney	g. Organ used for respiration
h) Lungs	h. Filtering blood and building urine
i) Small intestine	a. Partial digestion of food
j) Stomach	i. digest the food and absorb the nutrients
j) Oesophagus	o) removes the urine
k) Stethoscope	j) carries food to the stomach
l) large intestine	l) Giving shape and structure to the body
m) Bones and muscles	m) removes the undigested food
n) urethra	n) Instrument to check the heart rate

Answer the following questions (one mark question) (easy)

42. Why is our body called a wonderful machine?.

43. What is the main function of the heart?

44. What is the main function of bones?

45. What is the main function of the skin?

46. What is the function of the oesophagus?

47. What is the main function of the tongue?

48. Why is oxygen imortant for our body?

49. Where does the exchange of gases take place in our body?

50. Where does the process of food digestion begin?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

51. Name the main organs of our body and mention their function? (Average)

52. Explain the function of the heart. (Difficult)

53. Explain the function of lungs.(Easy)

54. Explain the function of eyes. (Easy)

55. Explain the function of the nose. (Easy)

56. Explain the function of ears. (Easy)

57. Explain the function of the skin. (Easy)

58. What is the main function of small intestine?

59. How many bones are there in the body and what is their function? (Difficult)

60. How can we keep our body clean and healthy?

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

61. How is food digested in the stomach? (Difficult)

62. Explain the structure and mechanism of the heart. (Difficult)

63. How does oxygen get into the blood through the lungs? (Difficult)

64. How do kidneys remove wastes from the body? (Difficult)

65. Explain the structure and functions of the skin.Average)

66. How do bones support the body? (Difficult)

67. What are the main organs of the nervous system and what is their function?

68. Explain the process of blood circulation. (Difficult)

69. What is the role of the skin in regulating body temperature? (Difficult)

70. What is respiration?

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

71. Explain the process of digestion.(Difficult)

72. Explain the structure of the heart and the process of blood circulation. (Difficult)

73. Explain the mechanism of lungs. (Difficult)

74. Explain the process of excretion through the kidneys. (Difficult)

75. Explain the structure of the skin and its functions. (Difficult)

76. Explain the structure and functions of the bones in our body. (Difficult)

77. Mention few good food habits.

78. Explain the process of blood circulation and its importance. (Difficult)

79. Explain the role of the skin in regulating body temperature. (Difficult)

80. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the human digestive system

81. Draw a picture of the human lung and label the parts. (Difficult)

LESSON 14 : TRAFFIC RULES

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

1. Know about the traffic signals

2. Understand the importance of traffic rules and follow them

3 Know the importance of zebra crossing

4. Know the meaning of the various signboards found on the road and]identify and follow them

5. Know the precautionary measures to be taken by pedestrians while walking on the road.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. The green light indicates

A) move B) stop C) get ready D) run

2. A place where four roads meet is called

A) Circle B) Triangle C) Footpath D) Junction

3. The number of colours in the signal lights.

A) 5 B) 3 C) 2 D) 4

4. The red light symbol indicates

A) Stop B) Get Ready C) Go D) Be neutral

5. This is number of the free ambulance

A) 112 B) 1098 C) 108 D) 211

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers(easy)

6. The white stripes that people use to cross the road is called __________ crossing.

7. The red light indicates __________

8. Green light indicates __________.

9. The pedestrians should cross the road have only at __________

10. The __________ control the movement of vehicles .

11. __________ means the people who walk on foot.

12. Traffic signals help to avoid road__________.

13. The place where the four roads meet is called _________

14. The traffic lights give specific ___________ to the movement of vehicles.

15. The signal board with letter P means_______________

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. The red light indicates stop.

17. Pedestrians can cross the road at any place of their choice.

18. Vehicles should stop when there is red light.

19. It is safe to play on the road.

20. Traffic signals help to avoid accidents.

21. You can cross the railway level crossing even if the train is passing

22. It is safe to cross the road using zebra crossing.

23. The green light indicates 'go'.

24. Stand in line while boarding the bus.

25. Pedestrians should walk on the right side of the road.

26. Match the following with suitable answers (easy)

A	B
a) Zebra crossing	a) Stop
b) Red light	b) Must cross the road here
c) Green light	e) get ready
d) Yellow light	d) Go
e) Traffic Police	e) Near the hospital
f) Prohibition of flying	f) Go slow
g) Left Turn	g) controls the traffic
h) Hospital Zone	h) Direction

Answer the following questions (one mark questions)(easy)

27. What is the use of a footpath ?

28. What does red light indicate?

29. What should we observe while crossing the road?

30. Is it okay to use a mobile phone while driving?

31. What is the role of a traffic police?.

32. Why are road markings necessary?

33. What rules should motorists follow?

34. What is the use of a pedestrian bridge?

35. What can happen if traffic rules are violated?

36. What should children keep in mind while travelling in a school bus?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

37. Explain the importance of following traffic rules. (Difficult)

38. How do road markings help?Easy)

39. Explain the use of footpath.(Easy)

40. Why is it necessary to maintain a safe distance while driving? (Difficult)

41. Explain the work of traffic police. (Difficult)

42. What are the consequences of violating traffic rules? (Average)

43. What are the instructions to be given to children while travelling in school bus? (Average)

44. What are the tips to be given to children while crossing the road? (Difficult)

45. How can we be careful while driving ? (Average)

46. How can we create awareness about traffic rules? (Average)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

47. What are the uses of following traffic rules? (Difficult)

48. Explain the use of pedestrian footpath and their need.(Easy)

49. Explain the dangers that can occur if traffic rules are violated. (Difficult)

50. What are the measures to be taken for the safety of children in the school bus? (Average)

51. Explain the role of traffic police and the importance of their work (Difficult)

52. Name any 6 signal boards with their meanings. (Average)

53. Explain the use of footpaths and their requirement. (Difficult)

54. Explain the importance of educating children about traffic rules. (Average)

55. How can we set an example for the society by following traffic rules? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

56. Explain the importance of following traffic rules and the consequences that may occur if they are violated (difficult)

57. Explain any one situation of accident that you have seen. Suggest few precaution to be taken to avoid it.

58. What rules should be followed for the safety of children in school buses (average)

59. Explain the work of the traffic police. (Difficult)

60. Draw a picture of the traffic signal light and colour it .Average)

Lesson-15 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

1. Recognize the use of animals as mode of transport.

2. Behave sensitively and show love towards the animals used for transport.

3. Recognize the changing mode of transport over the years.

4. Identify the old and new means of communication and find out the differenced between them.

5. Know and appreciate the contributions of scientists such as Graham Bell, Wright Brothers, etc.

6. Understand how life has become easier and connected by transportation and communication.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. Transportation means

A) Sports B) Motion Picture C) Movement of objects and persons D) Dinner

2. The commonly used route for transportation

A) Air B) Land C) Water D) none

3. The train travels on

A) air B) water C) Railway tracks D) on the road

4. The vehicle used to go to nearby places.

A) aeroplane B) bicycle C) Ship D) Train

5. The vehicle used to go to distant places.

A) bicycle B) bullock cart C) train D) scooter

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (easy)

6. In olden times people used __________, __________, and __________ animals for transportation.

7.__________ is used for transport in desert areas.

8.In 1853, the first train ran from __________ to__________.

9. __________ invented the telephone.

10. We use __________ and __________ to send letters.

11. __________ is a device used to send information to distant places in a short time.

12. __________ and __________ are modern tools used for communication.

13. We travel by ship on __________

14. __________ is a medium in which regional, national and international news are telecast.

15. The phone was invented by __________ .

State the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. Nowadays bullock cart is most commonly used for transportation.
17. Camel is known as "the ship of the desert" .
18. The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
19. The first train ran between Mangalore and Bangalore in 1853.
20. Newspapers are published daily and weekly.
21. Ship is used to travel in the sea.
22. Spacecraft ia used to travel within the Earth.
23. The letters can be sent with the help of the post office.
24. We can watch news and programmes on television.
25. Trains are commonly used for international travel.

26. Match the following with correct answers (EASY)

A	B
A) first Train	a)the ship of the desert
B) Camel	b) travelled from Bombay to Thane in 1853
C) Graham Bell	c) invented the plane
D) Wright Brothers	d) invented the telephone device
E) Dog	e) Travel by sea
F) Letters	f) first animal used for transport in the olden days
G) Ship	g) sent from post office
H) Spacecraft	h) Telecast of films and programmes
I) Television	i) Publish daily news
J) Newspaper	j) a vehicle that flies in the space

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

26. What is transportation?

27. What are the important means of transport?

28. What is the important purpose of transportation?

29. Give an example of land transport.

30. When is air transport useful?

31. Give an example of water transport.

32. Who delivers letters to your house?

33. Which means of communication do we use to talk to people in distant areas?

34. Which is the fastest means of sending text to people in distant areas?

35. Which is the fastest means to send parcels?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

36. Name the different types of transport? (Average)

37. Name the types of communication devices (easy)

38. What vehicles are used for land transport? (Average)

39. What vehicles are used for water transport? (Average)

40. What vehicles are used for air transport? (Average)

41. Why do we write letters ?(Easy)

42. Why do we use telephone.? (Average)

43. What are the uses of internet. (Average)

44. When is the Road safety week celebrated?(Easy)

45. Why should we be careful while using electrical instruments?. (Easy)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

46. For what purposes are animals used in your locality? (Difficult)

47. What is the difference between air transport and land transport?.Easy)

48. How should the animals which are used for transport be looked after? (Difficult)

49. What is the importance of newspapers? (Difficult)

50. Name the means of communication used by you , your friends and your family members.(Difficult)

51. Name any three means of communication and write few sentences about them. (Average)

52. What are fast moving trains? How are they useful to us?(Average)

53. How are spacecrafts useful? (Difficult)

54. What are the modes of transport used in rural areas? (Average)

55. Describe your visit to the post office in few setences. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

56. How did people move from one place to another in olden times? (Difficult)

57. How many types of newspapers are there? Define them. (Average)

58. What will a good transport system benefit the country? (Difficult)

59. What are the modes of transport?Explain. (Average)

60. Describe the faster modes of communication used in the modern days with examples.(Difficult)

61. Draw a picture of the bullock cart, which is a means of transportation and colour it. (Average)

Lesson 16

: THE CHANGING FAMILIES

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Recognize the changes that have taken place in the family system over the years.
- Record the changes in a simple family tree.

- Construct a simple family tree and record the members who have new arrived and gone out of the family.
- Explain the reasons for change in the menbers of the family.
- Explain the difference between a large and small family looking at the given family trees.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them down(Easy)

1. The head of your family
   A) Brother B) Father C) Me D) Mother
2. A family with 3 members is a
   A) Smallest Family B) Small Family C) Big Family D) The largest family
3. She narrates the story in your family
   A) Uncle B) Brother C) Grandma D) sister
4. There will be a decrease in family members due to
   A)Death B)Shifting C)Marriage D)All of the above
5. Larger families turn into nuclear families due to
   A) Lack of compatibility B) Co-operation C) Affection D) Equality

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (easy)

6. Ramayya and Rajamma have _________ children.

7. Gopi got a new _________ and shifted to the town with his family.

8. Pinky is going to _________ for higher education.

9. Sheela gets married to _________ and later stays with the new family.

10. A new ______ is born in the Suresh and Radhika's family.

11.Some family members may _________ to other places for different reasons .

12. The family tree shows _____and ________generations of a family.

13. Large families are sometimes transformed into _________ families for many reasons.

14. A family where many generations stay in the same family is called a _________ family.

15. There are _________ members in a large family in Lokuru village.

State whether the following statements are true or false : (easy)

16. Ramayya's family has not changed for years.

17. Gopi got a new job and it was right that he left the village with his family.

18. Pinky goes home for higher education.

19. Sheela goes out of her family after her wedding.

20. The family tree shows the members of the family and the changes.

21. All the families are getting bigger now.

22. Migration is one of the reasons for the change in families nowadays.

23. Salim and Fatima have only two children.

24. The family tree is not useful for some rituals and economic transactions.

25. The families living in Bengaluru are smaller than the families of the villages.

26. Match the following :

A Column	**B Column**
a. Gopi	a. Going to town for higher education
b. Pinky	B. Got a new job and went with his family
c.New member of Suresh's Family	C. getting married to Ramesh
d. Sheela	D. child
e. Big Family	e. Work, Education, Marriage
f. Reasons for migration	F. Many generations live in the same family
g. Family tree	G. decrease in family members due to discontent
h. Reasons for changes in the family	H. Shows the relationship of the family members
i. Small Family	I. have two children namely Nawaz and Nasiba
j . Salim's family	J. Discontent, New Demands

27. Answer the following questions: (one mark questions) (easy)

28. What is a nuclear family?

29. What is a joint family?

30. What are the factors that led to rise of small families?

31. What is the main feature of a nuclear family?

32. What is the main feature of a joint family?

33. How is the family changing?

34. What is the role of children in the family?

35. What kind of family is more commonly seen in the rural areas?

36. How many members are there be in a joint family?

37. What is the impact of change of families in the society?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

37 .What is the difference between nuclear and joint families? (Easy)

38. How do changing families impact society? (Average)

39. Give an example of a nuclear family. (Easy)

40. Explain the benefits of a joint family. (Average)

41. What are the factors that led to the rise of nuclear family? (Average)

42. What challenges do the children face in a joint family? (Difficult)

43. How does everyone co-operate in a joint family? (Difficult)

44. Which type of family is most found in the urban areas? (Average)

45. What can happen to family relationships due to changing the family? (Average)

46. How is communication in changing families? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions: (three marks questions)

46. Explain the difference between joint family and joint family. (Easy)

47. What impact do changing family patterns have on society? (Average)

48. What is the role of co-operation of all the members in a joint family? (Difficult)

49 How are primary responsibilities shared in a divided family? (Difficult)

50. Explain the impact of urbanization and employment on family change.

51. What influences the social development of children in changing families? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

52. Explain the difference between a nuclear family and a joint family and explain their merits and demerits. (Difficult)

53. Explain how urbanization and employment changes are changing the family systems. (Difficult)

54. Explain the future of children in changing families and the effects on society. (Difficult)

55. Explain how the cooperation of joint family members makes family bonds become stronger. (Difficult)

56. How do primary responsibilities are shared in a divided family and what impact does this have on lifestyle? (Difficult)

57.Draw a picture of your family tree and write down the names of your family members. (Difficult)

Lesson 17: Home – THE FIRST SCHOOL

Learning Outcomes :-After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Know that the family is a small unit which has its own religion, values and cultural practices.
- Observe the changes that have taken place in the society due to the change of values in families.
- Realize that Home is the first school where culture, values and religious practices are learnt.

- Understand that families with diverse religions follow their own rituals and each religion emphasizes values such as righteousness, respect, love, etc.
- Understand that they can learn the qualities of service, compassion, discipline, etc. at home and thereby contribute to the society.
- Know that when there is a change in family values, there are also changes in society .
- Understand the influence of the family through the life examples of Mahatma Gandhi, Major General Cariappa and B.G.L. Swamy,

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :(Easy)

1. Holy Books of the Hindus

A) Quran B) Bible C) Tripedals D)Bhagavadgeetha

2. Founders of Christianity

A) Jesus Christ B) Sri Ram C) Vishnu D) Mohammad Paigambar

3. One of the Hindu festivals.

A) Ramadan B) Christmas C) Dussehra D) Good Friday

4. The holy book of Islam

A) Ramayana B) Bible C) Mahabharata D) Quran

5. The founder of Buddhism.

A) Gautama Buddha B) Mahavira C) Jesus Christ D) Sri Krishna

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answers(easy)

6. The family is a small unit with _________, _________ and _________.

7. My _________ and I do _________ on Friday, the holy day.

8, On Monday we will go to _________ and pray.

9. Father distributes the _________ to children on holy days .

10. The elders of the family teach _________ and _________to others.

11. The family helps each other in _________ tasks.

12. Pavitra, Razia and John's families celebrate different _________ .

13. Good manners such as _________ and _________ are taught by the family members.

14. Match the following with suitable answers: easy)

A	B
A. Razia and mother	A. Performs puja every day
b. Pavitra's father	b. Namaz is offered at home
C. Pavitra's mother	C. Go to church and offer prayers
D. John's family	D. Followers of Non violence
E. Gandhiji	c. Fundamental right of every child
F. B G.L Swamy	F. Social reformation by values learned from family
G. Education	G. He went to the house in the middle of the way and got a chance to drink water
H. Jains	H. Hasiru Honnu

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

15. The family has its own religion, values and culture.

16. Pavithra's father offers prayers every day.

17. Pavitra and her family eat together at night.

18, Razia and her mother offer Namaz at home.

19, All members of John's family go to church on Mondays.

20. The mother of the Pavithra decorates the house and narrates the stories.

21.John's father says that we should not treat everyone as a friend.

22. Family values can bring about a change in society.

Answer the following questions: (one mark questions)

23**.** Who is the first teacher of children ?

24. Whose family eats together on Sundays ?

25. Whose family offers Namaz ?

26. What does John's father say to him ?

27. What do all religions preach ?

28. What is a family ?

29. Whose mother narrates the stories?

30. What food do Jains eat ?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

31.What rituals take place every day in your family? (Difficult)

32. How do family members help each other in household chores? Give an example. (Average)

33. How do elders tell you to behave with friends and elders? (Difficult)

34. Which festivals are celebrated in your family? Explain. (Easy)

35. How do your family members help each other? (Difficult)

36. What are the values Mahatma Gandhi learnt from his family? (Average)

37. How did the values learnt by Gandhiji help in the refoemation of society? (Difficult)

38. What do you dream of becoming when you grow up? Why? (Average)

39. How can your dream help the society? (Difficult)

40. How was the behaviour of the two children different with Chandranna ? (Average)

41. Which child's behavior do you like the most? Why? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

42. What do Pavithra's family do during festivals? (Easy)

43. What do doctors do after completing their education? (Average)

44. What are the values that Major General Cariayappa learn from his family?(Average)

45. What was the attitude of the two boys who saw Chandranna ? (Average)

46. What were the qualities learnt by Gandhiji ? (Average)

47.How was B.G.L. Swamy influenced by his father? (Average)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

48. What are the qualities you have learnt from your family? (Difficult)

49. Why did the two boys behave differently with Chandranna? (Difficult)

50. DEscribe the religious practices of Pavitra, Razia and John? (Difficult)

51. What do you want to become when you grow up?Why? (Difficult)

52.Which of the festivals celebrated in your family is your favourite? And why? Describe it in your own words. (Difficult)

Lesson 18 – EACH ONE IS UNIQUE

Learning Outcomes:-

After studying this lesson the student s will learn the following

- Recognize the good qualities and skills of family members and friends.
- Recognize that each one is unique.
- Learn the methods of communication of children with special needs and respond to them with sensitivity.
- Know the achievements of eminent personalities of Kannada nadu like Dr. Rajkumar, Kuvempu, Kittur Rani Chennamma, Gangubai Hangal and understand the encouragement and opportunities they got in their They childhood.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :(Easy)

1. A person's uniqueness is his
   A) Height B) Personality C) Age D) Weight of a person
2. The characteristics of a person come from
   A) Behavior B) Education C) TalkD) Experience
3. The uniqueness of a person can be identified by

A) Listening B) Observing C) Looking D) Enquiring

4. Though Edison was poor in Mathematics in his childhood he bacame a
A) Doctor B) Mathematacian C) Driver D) Scientist

5. A great kannada film actor who performed very well though he was deaf.
A) Balakrishna B) Ashwanth C) Dr.Vishnuvardhana D) Shankarnag

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answers(easy)

6. Latha advised Raju to participate in the __________competition.

7. Raju asked Latha to participate in the _________ competition because she had a melodious voice.

8. Mohammed suggested Rita to participate in the _________ competition.

9. Mohammad instructed Rita to participate in the__________ competition

10. Dr. Rajkumar received _________ award for his acting and singing skills .

11. Kuvempu composed "_________" as the state anthem.

12. Kittur Rani Chennamma learnt horse riding, sword fighting and _________ in her childhood.

13. Gangubai Hangal learnt Hindustani and _________ music.]

14. Thomas Alva Edison's _________ was affected due severe fever in his childhood.

15. Visually impaired people use the _________ script to read and write .

16. People with hearing and speaking impairment communicate using _________ language.

17. Sir M. Visvesvaraya was awarded _________ India's highest civilian award.

State whether the following statements aretrue or false (easy)

18. Lata asked Mohammed to participatein in clay modelling competition.

19. Dr. Rajkumar has acted in more than 200 films.

20. Kuvempu is known as Rashtrakavi.

21. Kittur Rani Chennamma is famous in the field of music.

22. Gangubai Hangal has given many concerts on radio.

23. Thomas Alva Edison was initially an excellent student in mathematics.

24. Gestures are used by those who have difficulty in hearing and speaking.

24. Braille script is used by people with hearing difficulties.

25. Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Prize for Human Service.

26. T N Balakrishna was deaf but a good actor.

27. Match the following with suitable answers (easy)

A	B
A. Raju	A. Clay modelling competition
B. Lata	B. Drawing Competition
C. Rita	C. Singing Competition
D. Mohammed	D. Drama Competition
E. Kuvempu	E. Dadasaheb Phalke Award winner
F. Dr. Rajkumar	F. Jaya Bharata Janani Tanujathe
G. Gangubai Hangal	G. learnt horse riding and sword fighting
H. Kittur Rani Chennamma	H. Famous in Hindustani music
I. Sir M. Visvesvaraya	I. Electric Bulb
J . Thomas Alva Edison	J . Bharat Ratna awardee

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. What program is held in the school ?

28. Who joined the singing competition ?

29. In which competition did Raju participate ?

30. Who composed the state anthem?

31. What did Thomas Alva Edison discover?

32. Which script do visually challenged people use?

33. Who was the queen of Kittur?

34. Who is known as NataSarvaBouma in Kannada film industry ?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

35. What skills did Rita and Mohammed possess ? (Average)

36. Write about the talents of your friends? (Average)

37. Write about the qualities of your parents? (Average)

38. In which skills was Dr.Rajkumar was expert?(Average)

39. Give a brief note on Kuvempu and Dr.Rajkumar ? (Average)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

40. What have you learnt from the life of Thomas Alva Edison ? (Difficult)

41. Which language do those who have difficulty in hearing and speak use ? (Difficult)

42. How should we deal with visually challenged people? (Average)

43. Write a brief note about Kuvempu. (Difficult)

44. Write a brief note about Gangubai Hangal? (Average)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

45. Describe the talents of Lata and her friends ? (Difficult)

46. Write about the personality of a famous person ? (Difficult)

47. Describe the talents of your friends ? (Average)

48. How should we treat children with special needs ? (Average)

49. Write about one of your favourite celebrities in four lines. (Diff

Lesson 19 – OCCUPATION-ITS IMPORTANCE

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Recognize the different artisans of the locality and other places.
- Understand the different occupations practised by different people.

- Understand the concept that the person following one occupation depends on the person following other occupation.
- Identify and appreciate the diiferent types of occupations such as potter, carpenter, butcher, blacksmith, florist, tailor,weaver,farmer,mason, postman, policeman, doctor, fisherman etc.
- Recognize the problems of working children.
- .Become aware that education is a free and fundamental right of all children.
- Develop an attitude of respect for every job.
- Know about the government's efforts to provide education and rehabilitation of working children**.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :(easy)

1. The doctor visit us when we are
A) On the way to school B) In a hotel C) Sick D) In the fair
2. Our house is built by
A) Labourers B) Doctors C) Tribal people D) Carpenter

3. The dentist treats
A) eye B)Bones C) heart D) teeth

4. In a school the students are taught by a
A) Merchant B) Police C) Teacher D) Gardener

5. Who brings us letters?
A) tailor B) potter C) postman D) Labour

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (Easy)

6. The people of Ramanahalli village are engaged in different ________.

7. The clothes we wear are made of ________

8. It is a________ offence to employ children below the age of 14 years.

9. Dolls and toys are made from wood in ________ district.

10. People following one occupation are dependent on other's ________

11. It is everyone's ________ to make working children to get compulsory education
.

12. The cot that is used daily in Somu's house was made by a __________ .

13. There are a lot of problems of working children, one of them is a ________ problem.

14. The government has set up ________ schools for working children aged between 6-14 years.

15. The farmer' occupation is called ________.

State whether the following statements aretrue or false: (easy)

16. It is convenient to employ children below the age of 14 years.

17. The carpenter cuts wood and makes several things.

18. Chennapatna is not famous for its wooden handicraft.

19. Working children have no problems.

20. One's occupation is dependent on another’s occupation.

21. The government provides education for working children also.

22. The farmer helps in making our clothes.

23. The doctor and teachers are local employees.

24. Education is not free and compulsory for all.

25. Agriculture is one of the important occupations of Karnataka.

26. Match the following appropriately (easy)

A (Jobs)	**B (job description)**
a) Carpenter	(a) grows food for all.
b) Farmer	b) Makes tables and chairs out of wood .
e) Doctor	e) Teaches students.
d) Teacher	d) Treats patients.
e) Dancer	e) Sells flowers.

f) Flower vendor	f) perform dance.
(r) Policeman	c) Drives the vehicle.
a) Driver	a) Distributes letters.
(a) Tailor	a) controls the law and order
i) Postman	i) Sews clothes.

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. What is the occupation of your father?

28. Which place in Karnataka is famous for wooden toys and dolls?

29. What age group of children should not be employed?

30. Name any one occupation found in Ramanahalli village.

31. What is the speciality of Karnataka architecture?

32. Who sews our clothes?

33. Who sows in the field?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

34. What do we learn from the elephant story ? (Average)

35. Write the names of two people of different occupations and the work they do. (Easy)

36. Mention two problems faced by the working children. (Difficult)

37 .Name the different occupations who are involved in the making of clothes? (Easy)

38. Write two sentences about the importance of different occcupations. (Easy)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

39. Write the sequence in which the elephant in the script went to meet the different occupations. (Difficult)

40. Mention the three occupations found in your area and explain what they do. (Easy)

41. Why is it necessary for different occupations to be interdependent? (Average)

42. Mention the three steps or people who are involve in the making a shirt. (Difficult)

43. Write down the steps taken by the government for the benefit working children. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

44. How many people did the elephant meet and why?

45. Name any 10 different occupations found in your place.

46. What lesson do we learn from the elephant   story?

47. Write the four major problems faced by the working children: (difficult)

48. Write a short note on the importance of different occupations in the society? (difficult)

49. Write an article on the occupations, Karnataka is famous for. (Difficult)

50. Draw a picture of the farmer ploughing and colour it. (Difficult)

Lesson 20: FESTIVAL-A PLEASURE

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Participate in the school functions and national festivals.
- Recognizes the importance of national festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti etc.
- Identify the National Flag, National Anthem and National Emblem which are our National Symbols and respect them.
- Understand the meaning of a nation.

- Know about the State Symbols of Karnataka
- Explains the festivals of Karnataka state (e.g. Kannada Rajyotsava, Dasara) and their features.
- Develop an awareness about why festivals are celebrated and know the importance of co operation in the actions of others.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : (Easy)

1. The capital of our state
   A) Mangalore B) Bellary C) Bangalore D) Davanagere
2. The state bird of our state
   A) peafowl B) Sparrow C) Cuckoo D) Indian Roller
3. The state festival of Karnataka
   A) Diwali B) Dussehra C) Ramadan D) Good Friday
4. The state language of our state
   A) Kannada B) Telugu C) Tamil D) Marathi
5. The state flower of Karnataka
   A) rose B) Sevanthi C) Hibiscus D) lotus

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers(easy)

6. India got Independence on _______
7. ________is celebrated on August 15.
8. Republic Day is celebrated on _________
9. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on _________
10. Kannada Rajyotsava is celebrated on _________ in Karnataka.
11. There are _________ colours in our national flag.
12. There are ___________lions in the National Emblem.
13.The National Anthem of India is _________
14. The state anthem of Karnataka is _________
15. _________ is the national fruit of India .

State whether the following statements aretrue or false: (easy)

16. Independence Day is celebrated on August 15.
17. Children do not sing the national anthem in school.

18. There are four lions in the national emblem but we can only see three.

19. Peacock is the national bird of India.

20. Kannada Rajyotsava is a national festival.

21. There are five colours in the national flag.

22. National emblems help in developing patriotism and unity.

23. Children's Day is celebrated on November 14.

24. The national emblem of the country consists of horse, wheels and buffalo.

25. The elephant is the national animal of India.

26. Match the following correctly (easy)

A	B
a. Republic Day	a. August 15
B. Independence Day	B. January 26
E. Kannada Rajyotsava	E. October 2
d. Gandhi Jayanti	d. November 1
A. National Emblem	A. "Jana Gana Mana"
f. National Anthem	f. Four lions
R. National Bird	R. Three colors and a wheel in the middle
A. National Flag	A. peacock
A. National Fruit	A. tiger
I. National Animal	I. Mango

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. When do we celebrate Independence Day?

28. When do we celebrate Republic Day?

29. What is written below the national emblem?

30. What is the composition of the colours of the Karnataka flag?

31. Which is our national flower?

32. Who is called as the 'chacha' of children?

32. Which is our National Anthem?

33. How many lions are seen in the national emblem?

34. Which is our state tree?

35. Name our national bird.

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

36. What are national festivals? Give any two examples.(Easy)

37. Write down the two differences between a nation and a country. (Difficult)

38. Explain the names of any two national symbols and their significance. (Easy)

39. What should we do while singing the national anthem? (Average)

40. Write the names of our state and national animals. (Average)

41. Write any two activities that children do during Children's Day. (Average)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

42. Write a short note on the national emblem of India. (Average)

43. Why do we celebrate Gandhi Jayanti and Republic Day? (Average)

44. Write the names of the three national festivals and their dates. (Difficult)

45. What values do we learn by celebrating national festivals? (Difficult)

46. How do children participate in Children's Day celebrations in school? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

47. Write an article about Independence Day celebration in your school. (Difficult)

48. Explain the national emblem of India? (Average)

49. Mention the four national symbols and explain their significance.Difficult)

50. Write an article on how Children's Day is celebrated in your school (Difficult)

60. Draw a picture of our national flag and colour it (Average)

<u>LESSON - 21: KHO ......</u>

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Get introduced to the different games and their basic rules.
- Identify the indoor and outdoor games and name them.
- Understanding the importance of group games that cultivate co-operation, team spirit, obedience to rules, frienship, determination to win etc through which we develop social relations and harmony.
- Able to describe the tools and materials used in games like hockey, cricket, badminton, dhanurvidya, carrom, chess etc.
- Know and identify famous sportsmen and their achievemts of our countryof our country .
- Know the field design, team structure and method of playing the Kho-Kho game.
- Know about the rules and mistakes of the game of Kho-Kho and understand the importance of following the rules.
- Preparing a kho-kho field with friends and getting ready to play the game.
- Realize the entertainment value of festivals and circuses and identify their distinctive features.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. The kho-kho playground is in this shape
   A) Square B) Circle C) Triangle D) Rectangle
2. A game played using bean seeds
   A) Kuntebille B) Squirrel House C) snake-Ladder D) Cricket
3. A game played using dice
   A) Square Bara B) Kuntebille C) ludo D) chess
4. The national game of our country
   A) Volleyball B) Throw ball C) Cricket D) Hockey
5. Vishwanath Ananda is famous for the following game.
   A) Chess B) Carrom C) Shooting D) Running

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (easy)

6. __________ is a game played using beans seeds.

7. ______________ is a game played with one leg folded.

8. ______________ is a game played using ball and bat.

9.______________ is a game played in water.

10. The game played in a group is ______________.

11. ______________ is a game played using hand and ball.

12. ______________ is a game that is specially played in your district.

13. The game you have seen at fairs is ______________.

14. The shape of the kho-kho field is ______________.

15. The number of poles in the kho-kho field are ______________

16. There are ______________ players in the kho-kho team.

17. Each innings in Kho-Kho lasts for ______________ minutes.

18. Players standing near the pole______________.

19. Famous Sportsman Prakash Padukone plays ______________ game.

20. Usha Anantharaman______________ a well-known kho-kho player, hails from the state.

State true or false to the following questions (easy)

21. Kho-kho is played by a team of 12 players with two teams.

22. An innings of the game of kho-kho lasts for 15 minutes.

23. The kho-kho ground has a rectangular shape.

24. The kho-kho team consists of 9 players and 3 change players.

25. The players sit in a straight line inside the kho-kho field.

26. Step on the centre line while running.

27. Kho-Kho team competition fosters cooperation and social harmony.

28..Circuses and festivals are not entertaining.

29. Animal rights organizations support the use of animals in circus.

30. The number of circus companies is increasing every year.

31. Match the following appropriately Set and (easy)

A (ಆಟಗಾರ / ಆಟ)	**B (Game/ Description)**
a. Rahul Dravid	a. Badminton
B. Sachin Tendulkar	B. Athletics
E. Prakash Padukone	E. Hockey
d. P.T. Usha	d. Shooting
A. Malathi Holla	A. Cricket
f. Abhinav Bindra	f. Athletics
R. Dhanraj Pillay	R. Chess
A. Viswanathan Anand	A. Hockey
A. Sania Mirza	A. Kabaddi
I. Mamta Poojary	I. Tennis

Match the equipment with the following sports and write (easy)

A (Game)	**B (tool/ description)**
A. Cricket	a. Stick and Ball
b. Put on	b. Bat and Ball
C. Dhanurvedi	c. Rocket and Shuttlecock
D. Badminton	d. Bow and Arrow
E. Chess	e. Striker and coins
F. Carrom	f. Chessboard and Coins

Answer the following questions (one marks questions) (easy)

32. What is the game of using bean seeds?

33. What is the game played with one leg?

34. What is a game of bat and ball?

35. What is the game played using dice?

36. What is the game played in water?

37. How many players are there in the kho-kho team?

38. Who is the famous Kho-Kho player from Karnataka?

39. What is the shape of kho-kho field?

40. How many minutes does kho-kho last in a round?

41. What should a participant say when touching his friend in kho-kho?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

42. What are the two rules of the game of Kho-Kho? (Easy)

43. Name two indoor games and two outdoor games. (Easy)

44. What are the two benefits of group games?Average)

45. Name two famous Indian sportspersons and their sports.(Easy)

46. What is foul in kho-kho? Give an example. (Difficult)

47. A foul is a violation of rules. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

48. Write down three reasons for the decline in circus programmes. (Difficult)

49. How do group games promote social harmony? (Difficult)

50.   State some safety rules to play kho-kho. (Average)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

51. Explain the design of the kho-kho field: (Difficult)

52. Write down the kho-kho rule four and say: (Average)

53. Describe the circus program you saw: (Average)

54. Describe four famous Indian athletes and their games (ordinary)

55. Draw a picture of the kho-kho column. (Difficult)

Lesson - 22: Facilities - Improvement

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- explain how natural resources and human creativity of man have changed the life style of man.
- Compare the difference between the essential commodities used by human beings in the past and today.
- Become aware that with the help of science and technology man has learnt creating tools, machines and products using many natural resources.
- Learn to make simple models from clay and other materials.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. One of the basic amenities for a human being.
   A) water B) Brick C) stone D) tree
2. We get treatment for diseases here.
   A) Market B) Hotel C) hospital D) Park
3. The benefits of drinking clean water.
   A) Agriculture B) Industry C) Entertainment D) Prevention of disease
4. The facility required to educate children .
   A) Market B) school C) hospital D) store
5. Lack of roads in villages show
   A) Cleanliness B) Prosperity C) Development D) Underdevelopment

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers(easy)

6. Human beings have been able to use a lot of ___________ resources with the help of science and technology.

7. Machines, __________ and metals are used to build a house.

8. ___________ and diesel are used in tractors, lorries and buses.

9. The first computer was invented by ___________ Babbage.

10. The use of banyan trees ___________ for flower and home decoration has increased.

11. In the US, the Statue of Liberty is made of ___________ kg of copper.

12. People make various products using their ___________.

13. Technology has ___________ the human way of life.

14. Paper is made from ___________ pulp.

15.Metals are ___________ and glitter.

State whether the following statements are true or false(easy):

16. Charles Babbage made the first computer in 1837.

17. Nowadays the use of earthen vessels for cooking is incresing.

18. Metals are difficult to clean and are rarely used in daily life.

19. Petrol is used in tractors and irrigation pumps.

20. Creativity help humans to make new products.

21. The Statue of Liberty is made of iron.

22. Science and technology help to make better use of the resources of nature.

23. Flower banyan trees can be made with the help of earthen vessels.

24. Paper is made of metal pulp.

25. Machines help in day-to-day tasks.

26. Match the following with right answers.(Easy)

A	B
a. First computer	a. Earthen vessels
B. Used to make paper	b. Charles Babbage
E. Used in tractors and buses	E. Statue of Liberty
d. Made of copper	d. Wooden pulp

A. Creativity	A. Petrol and diesel
f. Used for cooking in the olden days	f. Different products

Answer the following question (One mark) (easy)

27. What is the material used in the manufacture of paper?

28. Who is called as the father of computer?

29. Which metal is used to make the Statue of Liberty?

30. Write a use of metal.

31. How does man make pots out of his creativity?

Answer the following questions (two marks)

32. What do man use for his food and travel today? (Average)

33. What do natural resources provide us? (Average)

34. What are the things that man construct with creativity? (Difficult)

35. What item was made of clay and paper? (Average)

36. Write two properties of metal. (Easy)

Answer the following questions (three marks)

37. What are the resources used for food, transportation in the olden and present days? (Average)

38. Write the three uses of natural resources. (Difficult)

39. Write the uses of science and technology. (Average)

40. What are the things that man makes out of creativity? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

41. Explain with examples how natural resources and creativity have improved human life? (Difficult)

42. Compare the life of the past and the present day on the basis of basic necessities (e.g. clothing, transportation, cooking, writing): (difficult)

43. Write a short essay on metals and their importance in our lives: (Average)

44. Draw different types of utensils and explain their use (Average)

45.Draw a picture of a fan and colour it (difficult)

Lesson 23: Dress - Design

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lesson the students will learn the following

- Know the variety in dresses.
- Understand the colours used in the manufacture of clothes and designs
- Know the different types of dresses and clothes used in different districts.
- Collect the pieces of cloth and prepare the models of dresses.
- Learn to make and paste patterns of fabrics using different pieces of cloth.
- Know the different stages of fabric making .
- Learn about the traditional fabrics of our state and other places as well.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them down (easy)

1. The design of the dress indicate
a) Food type b) Place of residence c) Shape and style of dress D) Details of games

2. The weather affects the design of the clothing
A) Not affected B) Clothing changes according to the weather
c) Food changes D) Games change

3. The kind of clothes usually worn during the rainy season?
a) Light cloth b) sweaters c) sling or raincoat d) silk dress

4. The kind of dress the people wear in area of the snowfall?
A) Woollen clothes B) Thin cloth C) Hot dress D) Water wet cloth

5. The kind of teacher's dress .
A) Don't dress B) Comfortable and work-friendly
C) Party Dress D) Educational Wear

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answers(easy)

6. It is advisable to wear ___________ clothes for summer.

7. We wear ___________ during the rainy season.

8. We wear ___________ clothes in winter .

9. Ilakkal sarees of ___________ district are famous.

10. ___________ is a stretchy animal and we get silk.

11. Human beings make ___________ of various colors and designs with their creativity .

12. ___________ can be made using flowers, leaves, fruits etc.

13. Men's traditional clothes are ___________, shirt and dupatta.

14. Traditional dresses for girls ___________, blouse and saree

15. Painting clothes with fruits and leaves is ___________ art.

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. Light clothes are useful for summer.

17. Silk clothes are not worn in winter.

18.Karnatala state is the largest producer of silk in India.

19. Silk is not described in this way, only chemical dyes are used.

20. Rain clothes have the ability to hold water.

21. Ilakkal sarees are famous in Bagalkot district.

22. Initially fabrics were made of leather, silk, leaves.

23. Sarees and blouses are worn by girls.

24. The clothes are painted with fruits grown in the field.

25. Jubba shirt and dhoti are the traditional clothes of men.

26. Match the following with appropriate answers (easy)

A	**B**
a. silk	a. White clothes

B. Summer	b. Karnataka is the largest producer in India
E. Saree and blouse	E. Raincoat
d. Rainy season	d. Traditional women's clothing
A. Bagalkot	E. Dhoti and shirt.
f. Men's traditional clothing	f. Ilakkal Saree

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. What clothes do we wear in summer?

28. What is silk?

29. Which clothes are suitable during the rainy season?

30. Which district is famous for Ilakkal sarees?

31. What are the traditional dresses of men in Karnataka?

32. What are the natural substances that put colours on clothes?

33. What are the best clothes to wear for summer?

34. How do clothes protect us?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

35. Write the difference between summer and winter clothes. (Average)

36. Give two examples of sewn and unsewn materials (hard)

37. Which are the two traditional dresses of Karnataka? (Easy)

38. Which are the two silk producing districts of Karnataka? (Average)

39. What kind of clothes should be wear in winter and rainy seasons? (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

40. Make a list of the steps to make a dress. (Average)

41. Explain the creativity of man in making new dresses (difficult)

42. What are the three uses of clothes? (Easy)

43. Give examples of stitched and unstitched fabrics (hard)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

44. State the dress patterns of the districts of Karnataka. (Difficult)

45. Explain the method of dyeing with natural colours. (Difficult)

46. Name the clothes used according to the weather. (Difficult)

47. State the creativity in the making of new clothes. (Difficult)

48. Draw pictures and colour the different dresses worn by the people of your locality. (Average)

Lesson 24: JOURNEY OF THE CLOUD

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying the lesson the students will learn the following

- Appreciate that the earth is a shelter of all living beings.
- Know that the earth has air, soil, and water on it which are essential to live for all living beings.
- Recognize the importance of air and soil.
- Recognize the changes that occur during different seasons.
- Understand the geographical features such as sea shore, desert, plain,hill, plateau, mountain, valley, waterfall, rain etc.
- Recognize the differences between weather and climate.
- Know the difference between hills and mountains and their height.
- Know about the three seasons-summer, rainy and winter seasons and their influence on the life of the people.
- Understand about the air, water and soil pollutions and know how the ways of prevention.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. The Number of colours in a rainbow

A) 5 B) 7 C) 8 D) 6

2. The highest peak of Karnataka

A) Brahmagiri B) Pushpagiri C) Mullayanagiri D) Nilgiri Hills

3. The time when trees shed their leaves

A) Rainy season B) winter C) Summer season D) Always

4. This occurs due to the changes in weather conditions.

A) Seasons B) Day-night C) cloud D) Sunshine

5. Life on earth needs this to breathe.

A) water B) air C) Sunshine D) rain

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (easy)

6. The hills are about _________ meters above sea level.

7. The narrow land between two hills is called _________

8. River that flows down the hill is called _________

9. The soil brought and deposited by the rivers is called _________ soil.

10. The highest peak of Karnataka is _________.

11. The secretion of silk-producing insects is called _________.

12. People wear warm clothes during ---------------------______________

13. There are _________ colours in a rainbow.

14. The longest series of Himachalas is called _________.

15. Air, water and _________ are essential for the life of living beings.

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

16. The town is higher than loose land.

17. It is healthy to breathe polluted air.

18. When the water of the river falls from the hill, a waterfall is formed.

19. Excessive use of plastics and chemicals pollutes the soil.

20. The thar desert is found towards the east of India.

21. A rainbow is formed when light falls through water droplets in the air.

22. Both the Weather and climate mean the same.

23. After summer, it is the time of winter.

24. Soil helps plants to grow and build a house.

25. Kashmir is towards the northern side of India.

26. Match the following with appropriate answers (easy)

A	B
A. Jog falls	a. World's Highest Peak (Tibet)
b. Rainbow	b. soil pollution
C. Mount Everest	c. Highest waterfall of India
D. Summer	d. Seven Colors (VIBGYOR)
E. Mullayanagiri Peak	e. Bathing in cold water
F. Kashmir	f. The highest peak in Karnataka
G. Tuberculosis	g. valley
H. Chemical fertilizers	h. Air pollution

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

27. Who is the shelter for all living things?

28. Who is the narrator in this lesson?

29. Where have the coconut trees grown?

30. What did the waves striking the seashore create?

31. What is seen in the desert everywhere?

32. What is a flat land called?

33. What soil do rivers bring to plains?

34. What is a plateau?

35. How high are the hills above the sea level ?

36. What is a valley?

37. What is a mountain?

38. What is a waterfall?

39. Through which letters can we remember the colours of the rainbow?

40. How many colors are there in a rainbow?

41.What is the shape of the valleys ?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

42. What are the two features of a desert? (Average)

43. What is the effect of sea waves? (Difficult)

44. What are the uses of the soil? (Average)

45. How is the weather during summer and winter? (Difficult)

46.Write are the two uses of air? (Easy)

46.How does water get polluted ? (Average)

47.Give two reasons to prevent air pollution. (Average)

48. How is the weather during the rainy season? (Average)

49. What clothes do people wear in summer? (Easy)

50.What kind of food do people eat in winter? (Average)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

51. What did the cloud see in its journey? (Easy)

52. Write the differences between a hill and a mountain. (Difficult)

53. What do people do when it is rains? (Average)

54. What should be done to ensure that the air, soil, water around us is not polluted?

55. What is atmosphere? (Average)

56. What is weather? What is the difference between weather and atmosphere? (Difficult)

57. Where did the cloud travel? (Average)

58. What is a rainbow? (Easy)

59. Write the uses of water. (Average)

60. What problems are the land resources facing due to pollution. (Difficult)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

61. Explain the natural resources the cloud saw in its journey.(Average)

62. Write the uses of seasons. (Difficult)

63. How does the environment get polluted? How can it be prevented? (Difficult)

64. Write the difference between weather and climate. (Difficult)

65. Why do we need air, water, soil? (Difficult)

66. What are the clothes worn and food eaten in summer and winter? (Difficult)

67. Draw a picture of a rainfall showing the cloud, the sun, plants, rain (hard)

LESSON 25 "Our State - Our Pride"

Learning Outcomes :-

After studying this lessin the students will learn the following

- Locate Karnataka can on the map of India.
- Know about the physical divisions of the Karnataka state.
- Recognize the historical and famous natural resorts of our state.
- Develop an attitude to protect the historical and famous natural resorts by knowing their importance.
- Learn about the rivers of the state and the directions they flow.
- Know the names of the important districts of Karnataka.
- Learn about the major cities, historical places and natural resorts of the state.
- Realize the responsibility to preserve the beauty and historical heritage of our state.

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (easy)

1. The capital of Karnataka

a) Mysore b) Belagavi c) Bangalore d) Hubli

2. The colours of the Flag of Karnataka
A) Red and White B) Blue and White C) Yellow and Red D) Green and Yellow

3. The state bird of Karnataka

A) Neelkanth Bird B) peafowl C) tiger D) peacock

4. Kempegowda founded this city

A) Mysore B) Bangalore C) Chikkaballapura D) Shimoga

5. Kannada Rajyotsava is celebrated in this month

A) January B) June C) November D) December

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (easy)

6. __________ state is located in the west direction on the map of India.

7. The name of our state is __________.

8. There are __________ districts in Karnataka.

9. The west coast area is called the __________ coast.

10. The Malnad region receives more __________.

11. The northern plains receive __________ rainfall.

12. There are __________ hills in the southern plain.

13. __________ is the main occupation in the west coastal region.

14. __________ is the main crop of the Malnad region.

15. Jog Falls is located in the _________ region.

16. The perennial river of Karnataka is __________.

17. Hampi was the capital of the __________ Empire.

18. __________ district is known as the 'Land of Slopes'.

19. The main attraction of Bengaluru city is __________ Soudha.

20. Nandi Hills is an important __________

State whether the following statements are true or false (easy)

21. The state of Kerala lies in the north of Karnataka.

22. Udupi is located on the west coast region of Karnataka.

23. The Malnad region has less rainfall.

24. Honne and teak trees grow in Malnad region

25. Gokak Falls is found in the southern plains.

26. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka.

27. Karwar is famous for its metal craft.

28. Bandipur is a bird sanctuary.

29. The older name of Vijayapura city is Bijapur.

30. Nagarahole is a wildlife sanctuary.

31. Krishna river is a perrinial river.

32. Arecanut and coffee crops are grown in Malnad.

33. Hampi is a historical place.

34. Kolar is located in the southern plain.

35. Kallukote is a beautiful beach.

36. Match the following appropriately (easy)

A	**B**
A. West Coastal Region	a. Coffee crop
b. Malnad region	b. Udupi
C. Northern Plains	c. Mica, granite
D. Southern Plains	d. Gold, Iron

E. Hampi	e. Hill station
F. Nandi Hills	f. Vijayanagara Empire
G. Karwar	g. Shimoga district
H. Jog Falls	h. Fisheries
I. Hassan	i. City of beaches
J . Mangalore	j. Malnad District

Answer the following questions (one mark questions) (easy)

37. Which is our state?

38. How many districts are there in Karnataka?

39. Name the two neighbouring states of Karnataka?

40. Which sea is to the west of Karnataka?

41. Which is the capital of Karnataka?

42. Which region receives the highest rainfall in Karnataka?

43. In which region is most of the sandalwood is grown ?

44. What is the main occupation of the people of the Southern Plains?

45. Which is the perrenial river of Karnataka?

46. Which is the important historical place of the Vijayanagara district?

47. Which is the important place of visit of Chikkaballapur?

48. Where is the bear sanctuary located in Karnataka?

49. What is the other name for the western coastal region?

50. Which place is known as the land of mines?

51. Which is the cultural city of Karnataka?

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

52. Which is the most grown crop of malnad region? (Easy)

53. Write the uses of rivers? (Average)

54. Name any two places of visit in Bangalore? (Average)

55. Write about the stone chariot of Hampi? (Difficult)

56. Name the two waterfalls of Karnataka? (Easy)

57. Why do people go to natural resorts? (Average)

58. How should we protect the historical places and natural resorts? (Average)

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

59. Name the four natural regions of Karnataka. (Average)

60. What are the main occupations of the people of coastal areas? (Average)

61. Write the main crops of Malnad region. (Easy)

62. Mention the occupations of the people of the Northern Plains. (Average)

63. Write the main crops grown in the southern plains. (Average)

64. How are rivers helpful? (Average)

65. What do the temples and sculptures of Hampi exhibit? (Average)

66. What are the famous tourist places in Karnataka? Why do people visit so often? (Difficult)

67. Name the trees that grow mostly in the Northern Plains? (Average)

68. How should people protect the environment? (Average)

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

69. Name the four main natural divisions of Karnataka. (Average)

70. What do the historical places of Karnataka describe? (Difficult)

71. Make a list of the uses of rivers. (Average)

72. Write the main occupations of the people of Karnataka. (Average)

73. What kind of places do people often visit? (Difficult)

74. What is the difference between the coastal region and the northern plains? (Average)

75. What rules should be followed for environmental protection? (Difficult)

76. Write about the major cities of Karnataka. (Difficult)

77.Why should wild life be protected? (Average)

78. Write about the costumes, food and occupations of the people of Malnad region.(Difficult)

79. Identify the different natural regions and colour them with different colours. (Difficult)



Environmental Studies for Class 4

Key Answers

Lesson 1 – The Animal World

✅ **Choose the Correct Answers (Easy):**

1. **C) Man**
2. **B) Camel**
3. **A) Peacock**
4. **B) Blue whale**
5. **C) Lion**
6. **B) Cow**
7. **A) Gills**
8. **C) Chicken**
9. **B) Tiger**
10. **A) Bull**

✏️ **Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (Easy):**

11. **water**
12. **Monkeys**
13. **omnivores**
14. **milk, wool**
15. **Tiger**
16. **Blue whale**
17. **Project Tiger**
18. **Goat**
19. **Chameleon**
20. **Cheetah**

✅ **True or False (Easy):**

21. **False**
22. **True**
23. **False**
24. **True**
25. **True**
26. **True**

27. **False**

28. **True**

🔄 **Match the Following (Easy):**

Animal	**Uses**
a) Cow	b) Grass
b) Sheep	a) Wool
c) Monkey	j) Climb trees and eats fruits
d) Bee	c) Honey
e) Hen	d) Eggs
f) Fish	g) Eat insects and keep the water clean
g) Horse	f) Horse carriage (jutka)
h) Butterfly	i) Small, colorful insect
i) Hawk	h) Eat the dead animals and keep clean
j) Bull	e) Plough the field

Answer the Following (One Mark Questions):

30. **Tiger**

31. **Cheetah**

32. **Changes its colour and hides**

33. **Blue whale**

34. **Fish, Octopus**

35. **Omnivores**

36. **Bee**

37. **Grass and leaves**

38. **Trees (nests)**

39. **Goat**

📝 **Two Marks Questions:**

40.

- Humans speak, animals cannot.
- Humans wear clothes, animals do not.

41.

- Cows give milk.

- Bulls help in farming.

42.

- Herbivores eat plants (e.g., Cow).
- Carnivores eat meat (e.g., Lion).

43.

- **Herbivores** are animals that eat only plants products.

44.

- Project Tiger protects tigers. It helps to increase their number and save forests.

45.

- **Chameleon** changes its colour to hide from enemies.

46.

- Omnivores eat both plants and meat. Examples: **Bear, Human**

47.

- Humans depend on animals for food, work, and transport. Animals depend on humans for care and shelter.

📝 **Three Marks Questions:**

48.

- Animals give us milk, wool, and meat.
- Help in farming and transport.
- Keep the environment clean.

49.

- **Cow** lives on land, eats grass, and is big.
- **Rabbit** lives in burrows, eats plants, and it is small.

50.

- **Herbivores** eat only plants.
  Examples: **Cow, Goat**

51.

- Monkeys spread seeds.
- Birds eat harmful insects.
- Insects help in pollination.

52.

- Wild animals live in forests.
- They find their own food.
  Examples: **Tiger, Elephant**

53.

- Bees help in pollination.
- They give us honey.
- They help plants grow.

54.

- Herbivores: Cow, Goat, Deer
- Carnivores: Lion, Tiger, Wolf

55.

- Some animals like **chameleon** change their colour to hide from enemies.

📖 **Four Marks Questions:**

56.

- **Herbivores**: Eat plants and plants products (e.g., Cow, Goat)
- **Carnivores**: Eat meat (e.g., Lion, Tiger)
- **Omnivores**: Eat both (e.g., Bear, Human)

57.

- It Gives milk
- It Gives wool
- Help in farming
- Used in transport
- Help in pollination

58.

- Animals keep balance in nature.
- They help us in many ways.
- If animals disappear, nature will suffer.
- Protecting them is our duty.

59.

- **Lion**: Forest, meat
- **Cow**: Villages, grass
- **Fish**: Water, insects
- **Goat**: Land, leaves

60.

- **Herbivores**: Eat only plants (Cow, Deer)
- **Carnivores**: Eat only meat (Lion, Tiger)
- **Omnivores**: Eat both (Bear, Human)

61.

[For this, student should colour a picture of a fish and label: *head, fins, tail, gills, body*]

Lesson 2 – Honey, Sweethoney

✅ **Choose the correct answers:**

1. **A) Branch of a tree**
2. **D) Hexagon**
3. **C) Bee**
4. **A) Colony**
5. **D) Flower**
6. **C) 3**
7. **C) Food storage**
8. **A) Laying eggs**
9. **C) Jaggery**
10. **A) Bandipur**

✏️ **Fill in the blanks:**

11. **herd**
12. **nectar**
13. **lay eggs**
14. **wax**
15. **honeycomb**

16. **Honey purity**
17. **bee farms**
18. **tightly**
19. **Honey**

✅ **True or False:**

20. **False**
21. **True**
22. **False**
23. **True**
24. **False**
25. **True**
26. **False**
27. **False**
28. **True**
29. **True**

🔄 **Match the Following:**

Animal	**Activity / Uses**
a) Queen bee	f) Lays eggs, collects nectar from flowers
b) Paraffin wax	e) Used to build a hive
c) Labour bee	d) Build a hive, collects food
d) Wooden box	c) Used to collect honey
e) Honey	b) Used as food and medicine
f) Cat	a) Licks her kitten lovingly

❓ **One mark questions:**

31. **Bullock cart** or **jutka**
32. **Nectar from flowers**
33. **Kitten**
34. **Using wax**
35. **Laying eggs**
36. **Wax**
37. **On trees or branches**
38. **Honey**

39. **Nectar**
40. **By dropping it in water (pure honey sinks)**
41. **Honey**
42. **Wax**
43. **Baby monkey**
44. **How to walk, find food**
45. **Nectar**

✍ **Two mark questions:**

46. **For safety and to help each other.**
47. **By watching other bees and dancing to show flowers.**
48.

- **Worker bee**: Builds hive, stores food.
- **Queen bee**: Lays eggs.

49.

- Used in **medicine**
- Used as **food**

50. **Bees carry pollen from one flower to another, helping in plant growth.**
51. **Drop honey in water; pure honey settles down without mixing.**
52. **To protect and teach their babies survival and food search.**

📝 **Three mark questions:**

53. **Bees suck nectar from flowers, store it in their stomach, and convert it into honey in the hive.**
54. **Bees help grow plants. Without bees, many plants won't grow. So, bees must be protected.**
55.

- **Queen bee** lays eggs.
- **Worker bee** builds the hive and collects nectar.
- **Drone bee** helps in mating.

56.

- **Tejas saw a herd of deer and elephants moving together.**
- **Animals live in groups for safety.**

- **It shows how they care for each other.**

57. **The baby monkey holds its mother tightly showing love and safety between them.**
58. **In villages, we see small hives on trees and house walls. Types include honey bees, rock bees, and small bees.**
59.

- **Gives energy**
- **Used for cough and digestion**

60.

- **Monkey** carries and feeds baby.
- **Hen** teaches chicks to peck food.

61.

- Bees collect nectar and make honey.
- They help plants grow (pollination).
- Without bees, nature will not be balanced.

📖 **Four mark questions:**

62.

- I fly from flower to flower, collect nectar.
- I return to the hive and store it.
- I dance to show others where to go.
- I help the queen and keep the hive clean.

63.

- **Honey** is used in food and medicine.
- **Wax** is used in candles and polish.
- **Bee sting** is used in some treatments.

64.

- Animals live in groups to help each other.
- They protect their babies and share food.
- They stay safe by being together.

65.

- **Bee family** has queen, workers, drones.
- **Human family** has father, mother, children.

- Both work together and care for each other.

66.

- **Deer and elephants** live in groups.
- **Tiger** lives alone.
- Bees also live in groups, showing unity and work sharing.

67.

- **Bee hive** has hexagon cells.
- **Queen bee** lays eggs, **workers** do jobs.
- **Honey** is made by collecting and storing nectar.

68.

- Bees keep hives clean.
- They pollinate flowers while collecting nectar.
- They help plants grow and teach young bees by action.

69.

- Bees help nature.
- They give honey and wax.
- They help grow fruits and flowers.

70.

- Animals show **teamwork, love, sharing, and care**.
- Humans can learn unity, hard work, and care from them.

Lesson 3 – Go Around the Forest

✅ **Choose the Correct Answers (Easy – 1 mark each):**

1. **A) Bamboo**
2. **B) On the edge of the forest**
3. **D) Bamboo**
4. **A) Teak**
5. **B) In wood**

✏️ **Fill in the blanks (Easy – 1 mark each):**

6. **edge**

7. **bamboo**
8. **trees**
9. **wood**
10. **protect the forest**
11. **grass**
12. **Coco-de-mer**
13. **insectivorous**
14. **medicinal**
15. **Trees**

✅ **True or False (Easy – 1 mark each):**

16. **False**
17. **True**
18. **False**
19. **True**
20. **False**
21. **True**
22. **True**
23. **True**
24. **False**
25. **False**

🔄 **Match the Following (Easy – 1 mark each):**

A	**B**
1) Sandalwood tree	2. Used in the manufacture of perfumes
2) Teak tree	1. Used for cladding work in buildings
3) Pitcher plant	4. Eats insects
4) Bamboo	3. Belongs to the grass family
5) Appiko Movement	6. Urge to save and grow the forest
6) Bryophyllum	5. Grows from leaves
7) Amla	10. Used in the manufacture of medicines
8) Mangrove seed	7. Germinate in the plant itself
9) Neem	9. Found in the forest
10) Coco-de-mer	8. Largest seed

❓ **One Mark Questions (Easy – 1 mark each):**

27. **Sita**

28. **On the edge of the forest**
29. **Amla**
30. **Jump and play**
31. **Slide and rest**
32. **Jasmine**
33. **Tiger**
34. **Fruits, shade, wood, medicines**
35. **Making furniture**
36. *(Any suitable answer like)* **Neem or Mango**
37. **Save the forest, grow the forest and protect the forest**
38. **Drosera or Pitcher plant**
39. **Grass**
40. **Coco-de-mer**
41. **5** *(as per current records; update if needed)*
42. **Teak or Sandalwood**
43. **Bryophyllum**
44. **Soil erosion**
45. **Neem, Amla**

✍ **Two Marks Questions:**

45. **Teak, Sandalwood**
46. **Amla, Mango**
47. **Elephant, Tiger**
48.
- Used in **medicine**
- Keeps air clean

49.
- **Baskets**
- **Furniture**

50. **Used to make perfumes and soaps**
51. **Neem, Peepal**
52. **Creepers that grow and spread fragrant flowers like Jasmine**

53.

- Gives **shade**
- Used in **medicine**

54.

- Don’t cut trees
- Plant more trees

55.

- Plants that eat insects
- Example: **Pitcher plant, Drosera**

56.

- Fruits give us **food and vitamins**

57.

- Trees give us oxygen
- Prevent soil erosion

58.

- It may **dry up or die** without proper care

59.

- "Trees give beauty to nature,
- Their green leaves dance in pleasure."

📝 **Three Marks Questions:**

60.

- Dig a pit
- Place the sapling
- Water it and protect with fencing

61.

- Give **oxygen**
- Provide **food**
- Give **shelter to animals**

62.

- Teak: used in furniture
- Neem: used in medicine

- Bamboo: used for building

63.

- Appiko movement was started to protect forests
- People hugged trees to stop them from being cut
- It spread awareness to save nature

64.

- Forests give **shelter, food, water** to animals and birds

65.

- **Wood**: furniture
- **Honey**: food
- **Medicinal plants**: used in medicine

66.

- No oxygen
- Animals lose shelter
- Soil erosion

67.

- Neem: grows near houses
- Sandalwood: found in forests
- Coconut: near coastal areas

68.

- **Amla**: for health
- **Jamun**: good for diabetes
- **Mango**: tasty and rich in vitamins

69.

- Sapling, mud, water, stick, fence

📖 **Four Marks Questions:**
70.

- A **forest** is a large area full of trees, plants, and animals.
- It is home to many species and helps keep the earth cool.
- Forests give us air, medicine, fruits and wood.

71.

- Forests give **oxygen**, stop **soil erosion**, provide **homes** to animals, and give us **medicines** and **food**.

72.

- Dig soil
- Plant sapling
- Water it daily
- Protect it with fencing

73.

- No forests = **No animals**
- Less **rain**
- More **heat** and **pollution**

74.

- Appiko was a **people's movement** to save trees.
- It started in Karnataka.
- People **hugged trees** to stop cutting.
- Spread message to **protect forests**.

75.

- **Neem** – medicine, air purification
- **Sandalwood** – perfumes, sacred use
- **Teak** – furniture, building
- **Bamboo** – crafts, houses

76.

- Forests give **shelter** to plants and animals
- They keep balance in nature
- They protect **rare species**

77.

- **Wood** – furniture
- **Honey** – food
- **Fruits** – vitamins
- **Leaves** – medicine

78.

- Choose good sapling
- Plant in moist soil
- Water regularly
- Keep it safe from animals
- Protect with fencing

79.

- Trees give **life**
- Help **birds, animals, and people**
- A child planting and saving a tree shows love for nature
-

LESSON 4 ROOT IS THE SUPPORTER OF THE PLANT

✅ **Choose the Correct Answers (Easy – 1 Mark Each):**

1. **B) Down the Earth**
2. **C) Root**
3. **C) Turmeric**
4. **D) Parts of a plant**
5. **A) Brown**
6. **A) Stem**
7. **C) Carrot**
8. **A) Soil particles**
9. **C) Yes**
10. **C) Root**

✏️ **Fill in the blanks (Easy – 1 Mark Each):**

11. **grow**
12. **water, minerals**
13. **fix**
14. **food and medicine**
15. **Ashwagandha**

✅ **True or False (Easy – 1 Mark Each):**

16. **True**
17. **False**
18. **False**
19. **False**
20. **True**

🔄 **Match the Following (Easy – 1 Mark Each):**

A	**B**
a) Carrot	B) Food
b) Ashwagandha	D) Medicine
c) Roots	A) Fix the plant firmly to the soil
d) Root web	E) Conserves soil particles and water
e) Climbing / hug plants	C) Green in colour

❓ **One Mark Questions (Easy – 1 Mark Each):**

22. **Root**
23. **Brown**
24. **Roots**
25. **Stem**
26. **Root web**
27. **Carrot, beetroot, onion, garlic**
28. **Ashwagandha**
29. **Water**
30. **To support the tree by holding branches from above**

✍️ **Two Marks Questions:**

31.

- Help the plant stand
- Absorb water and nutrients

32.

- Roots came out of the seed

- The seed started growing

33.

- The plant will not get water or nutrients
- It may dry and die

34.

- The stem and leaves turned coloured
- Shows water movement through the plant

35. **Carrot**, **Beetroot**

36.

- Used as food (e.g., Carrot)
- Used in medicine (e.g., Turmeric)

37. **Water and nutrients**

38. **Root hairs** help absorb nutrients

39. **Root web** holds the soil together, stopping erosion

40.

- For drinking
- It helps them survive in dry places

📝 **Three Marks Questions:**

41.

- Fix plant to the soil
- Absorb water and nutrients
- Store food

42.

- Seeds sprout
- Roots and shoots appear
- Plant begins to grow

43.

- **Carrot** – food
- **Garlic** – used in cooking

- **Turmeric** – medicine

44.

- Coloured water reached the leaves
- Shows how roots help in absorbing water

45.

- Root web holds soil
- Prevents soil wash
- Conserves water in soil

46.

- Roots grow
- Shoots and leaves appear
- Plant becomes healthy

47.

- Extra roots that come from branches
- Example: **Banyan tree**

48.

- Store water in roots
- Grow deep roots to find water

49.

- Take coconut shell
- Put soil and seed
- Water daily and observe roots coming out

50.

- They grow first
- They fix the plant
- They help the plant live

📖 **Four Marks Questions:**

51.

- **Food**: Carrot, beetroot

- **Medicine**: Turmeric, ashwagandha
- **Support**: Helps plant stand
- **Store water**: In dry places

52.

- **Horsegram**: Roots grow down
- **Balsam**: Water goes up to leaves
- **Millet/ Ragi**: Roots come out of seed

53.

- **Fix plant** (Roots)
- **Food** (Carrot)
- **Medicine** (Ashwagandha)
- **Hold soil** (Root web)

54.

- **Creeper plant**: Green roots absorb water
- **Banyan tree**: Prop roots support tree
- **Dry area plants**: Roots store water

55.

- Roots grow deep
- Roots hold the plant
- Roots spread like a net to give support

56.

- Roots and stems became coloured
- Water moves up from root to leaves

57.

- Roots that do special jobs
- **Carrot** – food
- **Turmeric** – medicine

58.

- Hold soil

- Help plants grow
- Keep water in the ground
- Support living beings

59.

- **Tap root**: Main root (Carrot)
- **Fibrous root**: Many roots (Grass)
- **Modified root**: Stores food (Beetroot)

60.

- Help in plant growth
- Give us food and medicine
- Help nature by saving soil and water

Lesson 5: FLOWERS -COLOURS

✓☐Choose the Correct Answers (Easy)

1. C) White
2. C) Rose
3. A) Summer
4. C) Bush
5. C) Rose

✏️ **Fill in the blanks (Easy)**

6. Summer
7. Rainy
8. Cubit length
9. Rafflesia
10. Flower vendor

✅ **True or False (Easy)**

11. False
12. False
13. True

14. True
15. False

⟳ Match the Following (Easy)

17. Jasmine - B) Summer season flower
18. Chrysanthemum - E) Winter flower
19. Flower vendor - D) Flower sellers
20. Raflasia - C) The largest flower
21. Cubic length - A) Informal scale

❓ One Mark Questions (Easy)

22. Gulmohar
23. Jasmine
24. Cubic length
25. Lotus
26. Rs. 20
27. Wolffia
28. Rafflesia
29. Two cubits
30. Sari border
31. Jasmine
32. Petals
33. Rose
34. Karnataka
35. Do not pluck flowers

✍ Two Marks Questions

36. Jasmine - Summer; Dahlia - Rainy season
37. Worship, Decoration
38. Cubit length, Handspan
39. They are public property and everyone should enjoy their beauty
40. Jasmine, Rose
41. Cubit length is the length from elbow to fingertips; vendors use it to measure garlands

42. Making greeting cards, wall decorations
43. Saree border, bedsheets
44. Sells them as garlands, bouquets, or loose flowers
45. Nectar

📝 Three Marks Questions

46. Jasmine - Summer; Chrysanthemum - Winter; Dahlia - Rainy
47. Used for worship/pooja, decoration, making perfume
48. Cubit length is shorter; yard is longer and used to measure more flowers
49. Vendors wrap flowers around their hand or measure with cubic for pricing
50. I sell my flowers on the street, / With fragrance soft and sweet, / My flowers make your pooja complete
51. Do not pluck flowers, watch carefully, respect nature
52. They make surroundings beautiful and give us joy
53. Jasmine smells sweet, Lotus grows in water, Rafflesia is the biggest
54. The poem says flowers give joy, beauty and are part of God's creation
55. Lotus, Lily, Water hyacinth

📄 Four Marks Questions

56.

Name of the Flower	**Plant/Vine/Tree**	**Season**	**Usage**
Jasmine	Plant	Summer	Garland, Pooja
Dahlia	Plant	Rainy season	Decoration
Lotus	Water plant	Winter	Pooja, Medicine

57.

Flower	Color	Shape	Number of Petals	Fragrance
Rose	Red	Round	Many	Yes
Lotus	White	Round	Several	Yes
Hibiscus	Red	Bell-like	Several	Yes

58. Karnataka grows 75% of India's flowers. Many farmers earn from flower farming. It helps in exports and temple supplies.
59. Shahina buys flowers early morning. She measures in cubits. She sells garlands on the street. She earns to support her family.

60. Rose – Fragrance, Lotus – Grows in water, Jasmine – Used in pooja, Rafflesia – Largest flower
61. Make flower rangoli, greeting cards, bookmarks, decorate notebooks
62. Teachers guided children to observe, not pluck flowers. Children drew pictures and sang songs.
63. Flowers are used:

- In pooja for God
- In decoration of homes and events
- In making medicine
- Bees collect nectar to make honey

Lesson 6 : Each Drop Together...

Choose the correct answers:

1. **B) Less than 1%**
2. **B) Rain**
3. **B) 70%**
4. **C) 3 days**
5. **D) All the above**

Fill in the blanks:

6. **Evaporation**
7. **Droplets**
8. **Water cycle**
9. **Less than 1**
10. **Watering**
11. **Rainwater harvesting**
12. **Salt**
13. **Gas**
14. **Ice**
15. **Sun’s**

State True or False:

16. **False**
17. **False**
18. **True**
19. **False**
20. **False**
21. **True**

22. **False**
23. **True**
24. **False**
25. **False**

Match the following:

A	B
26. Agriculture	c) Rain water harvesting
27. Evaporation	g) Liquid state to gaseous state
28. Condensation	a) Gaseous state to liquid state
29. Droplets of water	b) Together join to form clouds
30. Sweet water	f) 3% of total water on earth
31. Sea water	e) Not fit for drinking
32. Water cycle	h) Continuous movement of water
33. Air form of water	d) Water vapour

One Mark Questions (Easy):

34. **The Sun**
35. **It changes into steam or vapour.**
36. **Evaporation**
37. **Condensation**
38. **River / Well / Tap Water**
39. **For drinking / bathing / washing utensils**
40. **Tiny water droplets**
41. **Liquid**
42. **Collecting and storing rainwater for use**
43. **Less than 1%**

Two Mark Questions:

44. **River and Well**
45. **Drinking and cleaning classrooms**
46. **It rains when clouds become heavy.**
47. **For plants and storing for future use**
48. **Drought and health problems**
49. **Leaving tap open; Overflowing tanks**
50. **Turn off taps; Use a bucket instead of a shower**
51. **Steam comes out and bubbles are formed**
52. **Drinking and cooking**
53. **Watering plants**

Three Mark Questions:

54. **Three stages of water cycle:**

- **Evaporation** – Water turns into vapour.
- **Condensation** – Vapour becomes clouds.
- **Precipitation** – Clouds release water as rain.

55. **Forms of water:**

- **Solid** – Ice
- **Liquid** – Water
- **Gas** – Water vapour

56. **Ways to save water at school:**

- Close leaking taps.
- Use buckets to clean.
- Educate students to use less water.

57. **Evaporation Activity:**

- Place water in a bowl under the sun.
- After some time, water level goes down.
- Shows evaporation due to heat.

58. **Used water recycling:**

- Use washing water for cleaning.
- Use cooking water for plants.
- Helps save clean water.

59. **Consequences of wasting water:**

- Shortage of water.
- Poor hygiene.
- No water for farming or drinking.

60. **Rain water is useful for:**

- Watering plants.
- Filling tanks and wells.
- Washing floors and vehicles.

61. **Activities that need more water:**

- Bathing.
- Washing clothes.
- Cleaning floors.

62. **Plastic bag experiment shows:**

- Water turns into vapour.
- Vapour becomes droplets.
- Water cycle in action.

63. **Ways to reduce wastage:**

- Close taps tightly.
- Fix leaks.
- Use water wisely.
- Reuse water when possible.

Four Mark Questions:

64. **Water Cycle with diagram:**

- Draw and label: Evaporation → Condensation → Precipitation → Collection
- Describe the steps shortly.

65. **Water usage list (informal):**

- Drinking – 5 litres
- Bathing – 20 litres
- Washing clothes – 30 litres
- Cooking – 10 litres
- Cleaning – 15 litres
- Total per person: ~80 litres/day

66. **Four ways to recycle water:**

- Reuse cooking water.
- Use bathing water for flushing.
- Water plants with leftover water.
- Collect rainwater.

Importance: Saves water, good for environment.

67. **Importance of water in daily life:**

- Drinking – keeps us healthy.
- Cooking – needed for food.
- Cleaning – keeps surroundings clean.
- Farming – for growing crops.

68. **Reasons for water wastage:**

- Leaking pipes.
- Overflowing tanks.
- Unused running taps.
- Overuse in cleaning.

Prevention: Fix leaks, use buckets, monitor use, educate others.

69. **Types of water:**

- Sea water, River water, Rain water, Groundwater, Ice.
- **Fresh water** is most useful – it is drinkable and safe.

70. **Rainwater harvesting:**

- Collect rainwater in tanks.
- Use it later for daily use.

Importance: Saves water and helps during shortages.

71. **If there's no water at home:**

- Can't drink, cook, or clean.
- We feel tired and dirty.
- Will borrow or buy water.
- Will learn to save next time.

72. **To a friend – Save water because:**

- Water is life.
- Saves money.
- Helps animals and plants.
- Needed every day.

73. **Benefits of recycling water:**

- Save fresh water.
- Reduce water bills.
- Good for garden and cleaning.
- Use clothes-washing water for cleaning floors.

Lesson 7: Water Pollution - Conservation

Choose the correct answers (Easy):

1. **B) Industrial waste**
2. **C) Jaundice**
3. **B) Proper disposal of waste**
4. **B) Aquatic life**
5. **A) The waste should not be dumped into the river**

Fill in the blanks (Easy):

6. **Polluted**
7. **Waterborne**
8. **Diarrhoea**
9. **Salt**
10. **Pollution Control Board**
11. **Chlorine**
12. **Desalination**
13. **Clean**
14. **Germs**
15. **10**

State whether the following statements are true or false (Easy):

16. **True**
17. **False**
18. **True**

19. **False**
20. **Fresh**
21. **True**
22. **False**
23. **False**
24. **False**
25. **True**

Match the following (Easy):

A	**B**
a) Chlorine	b) Added to water to kill germs
b) O.R.S. Solution	a) Resolves the water scarcity of the body
c) Desalting	d) Desalination and purification of sea water
d) Dehydration	e) Loss of water from the body
e) Pollution Control Board	f) Water quality maintenance agency
f) Water pollution	j) Industrial waste, pesticides, soils etc.
g) Distance from manure pits	h) Should be at least 10 meters away
h) Boiling water	r) Kills bacteria in water
i) Rainwater harvesting	i) Collecting rainwater to conserve water
j) Sources of water pollution	j) Industrial waste, pesticides, soils etc.

One Mark Questions (Easy):

27. **Water pollution means making water dirty and unsafe to use.**
28. **Cholera and jaundice**
29. **It can make us sick.**
30. **It is loss of water from our body.**
31. **Boiling kills germs in water.**
32. **To treat dehydration.**
33. **Boil it or filter it.**
34. **It keeps water clean and safe.**
35. **To save clean water for future.**
36. **It harms our health.**

Two Mark Questions:

37. **Factory waste and sewage water cause pollution.**

38. **It spreads diseases like cholera and diarrhoea.**
39. **Dehydration means our body has very little water.**
40. **Mix salt, sugar, lemon juice in boiled water to prepare ORS.**
41. **It means removing salt from sea water to use it. It helps get fresh water.**
42. **Use less water, do not throw waste into drains.**
43. **Dirty water harms rivers and animals, so it should be cleaned.**
44. **It causes illness and stomach problems.**
45. **Water near manure pits gets mixed with waste and becomes dirty.**
46. **Rainwater is less in cities, so storing helps in future needs.**

Three Mark Questions:

47. **Water pollution happens when dirty things mix with water. Causes are waste, sewage, and chemicals.**
48. **Pollution kills fish and makes humans sick if they drink dirty water.**
49. **Do not throw garbage in water, use toilets, treat waste water.**
50. **ORS is made with salt, sugar, lemon, and boiled water. It helps sick people feel better.**
51. **Boiling kills germs, makes water safe to drink, and protects from diseases.**
52. **Clean water is needed for health. We can save it by turning off taps and collecting rainwater.**
53. **Cholera and typhoid. Boil water and use clean containers to prevent them.**
54. **Pollution Control Board checks and protects water. It makes rules to keep water clean.**
55. **Polluted water harms fish and makes river water useless for farming.**
56. **Ask elders to boil water, filter it, and store it in clean containers.**

Four Mark Questions:

57. **Water pollution happens when dirty things mix with water. It causes diseases.**
    Purification:

- Boiling
- Filtering
- Using chlorine
- Storing in clean places

58. **Cholera spreads through dirty water.**
Prevention:

- Drink clean water
- Boil water
- Use ORS
- Keep surroundings clean

59. **Water is important for life. We must save it.**
Five ways:

- Fix leaking taps
- Do not waste water
- Use buckets instead of pipes
- Reuse water for plants
- Educate others

60. **Polluted water kills fish and sea plants.**

- They can't breathe
- They eat chemicals and die

61. **Methods:**

- **Boiling** kills germs
- **Filtering** removes dirt
- **Chlorination** kills bacteria
- **Storing** keeps water clean

62. **Desalting means removing salt from sea water.**
Use: Drinking and farming.
Effect: Gives more fresh water.

63. **Industries can treat dirty water before releasing.**
Recycle water for gardening, cleaning, cooling machines.

64. **ORS helps when someone is sick and dehydrated.**
Ingredients: Salt, sugar, lemon, water.
It gives energy and water to the body.

65. **Community can:**

- Build toilets
- Clean drains
- Educate people
- Stop dumping waste
- Harvest rainwater

66. **My steps:**

- Purify water using filters
- Educate everyone
- Store clean rainwater
- Clean rivers and ponds
- Stop factory waste into rivers

Lesson 8: Food – Health

✅ **Choose the correct answers (Easy):**

1. **D) 8**
2. **A) Proteins**
3. **A) Goitre**
4. **A) C**
5. **B) Meat**

📝 **Fill in the blanks (Easy):**

6. **Carbohydrates**
7. **2**
8. **A**
9. **C**
10. **Balanced**
11. **Fats**
12. **Proboscis**
13. **Protein**

14. **Dust and insects**

15. **Diarrhoea**

True or False (Easy):

16. **True**

17. **True**

18. **False**

19. **False**

20. **False**

21. **True**

22. **False**

23. **True**

24. **False**

25. **True**

Match the Following (Easy):

A	**B**
a) Vitamin B	b) Protects skin, heart and digestive system
b) Vitamin A	a) Preserves good eyesight, skin and teeth
c) Vitamin D	d) Protects bones and teeth
d) Vitamin C	e) Protects teeth and gums
e) Butterfly	f) Has proboscis to suck nectar
f) Tiger	e) Uses teeth to tear the meat
g) Hawk	a) Uses strong legs to catch food
h) Crane	a) Uses its beak to catch food
i) Elephant	r) Eats grass using its trunk

One Mark Questions (Easy):

27. **A balanced diet is the food that has all nutrients in the right amount.**

28. **Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, water.**

29. **Carbohydrates give energy to the body.**

30. **Vitamin A**

31. **Protein helps in body growth and repair.**
32. **Orange**
33. **Weak bones and teeth**
34. **Fat gives energy and keeps us warm.**
35. **Rice**
36. **It can cause diarrhoea and vomiting.**
37. **From sunlight**
38. **Pulses like beans and eggs**
39. **Calcium and Iron**
40. **Dog eats meat and rice**
41. **Bleeding gums, weakness**

✌️ **Two Mark Questions:**

42. **Water keeps our body cool and helps in digestion.**
43. **Vitamin A deficiency causes night blindness and dry eyes.**
44. **Cow eats grass (herbivore), tiger eats meat (carnivore).**
45. **Food may spoil, get insects or germs if not stored properly.**
46. **Vitamin C protects from scurvy and keeps skin healthy.**
47. **Fat gives long-term energy and stores warmth in body.**
48. **Different food gives different nutrients. So we must eat all types.**
49. **It helps in making bones strong.**
50. **Carrot, papaya, milk, and green leafy vegetables.**
51. **Can cause food poisoning, stomach pain, or disease.**
52. **Butterfly uses its long proboscis to suck nectar from flowers.**
53. **Balanced diet gives energy, strength, and protects from diseases.**
54. **Protein builds muscles, repairs body parts, and helps in growth.**
55. **Store food in clean, covered containers and refrigerate when needed.**

📝 **Three Mark Questions:**

56. **Food categories:**

- Rice – Carbohydrates

- Bean – Protein
- Milk – Calcium, protein
- Carrot – Vitamin A
- Butter – Fat

57. **Food Pyramid:** (Draw and label)

- Bottom: Grains (carbs)
- Middle: Fruits/Vegetables (vitamins)
- Top: Oils/Sweets (use less)

58. **Vitamins keep our body healthy and protect from diseases. They help skin, teeth, bones, and eyesight.**
59. **Food preservation:**

- **Drying:** Removes water (e.g. papad)
- **Salting:** Stops germ growth (e.g. pickle)
- **Cooling:** Keeps food fresh (e.g. fridge)

60.

- **Rice – Carbohydrates**
- **Bean – Proteins**
- **Butter – Fat**
- **Palak – Iron and Vitamin A**
- **Egg – Proteins and Vitamin D**
- **Fruits – Vitamins and water**

61.

- **Foods rich in carbohydrates:** Rice, chapati, banana, sugar, potato
- **Importance:** They give energy to do work and play.

62.

- **Beaks help in catching and breaking food.**
- **Legs help to catch food (like hawks).**
- **Teeth help tear or chew food (like tiger or cow).**

63.

- **Overcooked food loses its nutrients and taste.**

64.

- **Washing hands kills germs and keeps us safe from diseases.**

✏ **Four Mark Questions:**
65.

- **Deepa needs more protein for growth and carbohydrates for energy.**
- **Protein-rich: Beans, eggs**
- **Energy-rich: Rice**

66.

- **Chocolates and chips give no nutrition, only fat.**
- **Can cause obesity and poor health.**
- **He should eat fruits, milk, vegetables, and cereals.**

67.

- **Grains (energy), vegetables (vitamins), juice (minerals/water)**
- **Together, they form a balanced diet.**

68. *(Draw and explain)*

- **Tiger uses sharp teeth to tear meat.**
- **Crane uses long beak to pick food from water.**

69.

- **Uncovered food may have flies, dust, and germs.**
- **We should buy covered food and wash before eating.**

70.

- **Menu:** Rice (energy), Beans (protein), Fruits (vitamins), Milk (calcium).
- **This helps in growth, strength, and health.**

71.

- **Preservation methods:**
  - Keep in fridge
  - Drying

- Salting
- Use clean boxes

- **Preserves taste and avoids spoilage.**

72.

- **Covered food is safe from germs.**
- **Contaminated food causes diarrhoea and vomiting.**

73.

- **For outing, carry:**
  - Fruits (vitamins),
  - Chapati/rice (energy),
  - Boiled egg (protein),
  - Water (hydration)
- **Together, they make a balanced meal.**

Lesson 9 : Food habits

✅ **Choose the correct answers (Easy):**

1. **B) egg**
2. **A) Paddy**
3. **B) Ugadi**
4. **C) 2 Year**
5. **A) B**

📝 **Fill in the blanks (Easy):**

6. **plant and animal**
7. **food, plates and water**
8. **mass**
9. **light and air**
10. **fish**
11. **Jowar**
12. **rice**

13. **vitamins**
14. **fruits**
15. **clean and free from flies**

✅ **True or False (Easy):**

16. **True**
17. **True**
18. **True**
19. **False**
20. **False**
21. **True**
22. **True**
23. **True**
24. **False**
25. **False**

🔗 **Match the following (Easy):**

A	B
a) Midday meal	d) Example of mass feeding
b) Coastal Districts	c) Fish is the special food
c) Mass feeding	a) A large group of people eating together
d) Northern Districts	b) Corn is the main food
e) Precautions before dinner	f) Clean water, clean utensils, clean place
f) Vitamin B	e) Found in the outer layer of rice
g) Overcooked vegetables	h) Nutrients are destroyed
h) Mandya and Mysore	g) Rice and Ragi
i) Overeating	j) Ill health
j) Radish grown in Egypt in 278 B.C	i) Black

🧠 **One Mark Questions (Easy):**

27. **We get food from plants and animals.**
28. **Mass feeding means many people eating together.**
29. **(Example: Bisi Bele Bath – varies by region)**
30. **Volunteers or helpers**
31. **Fish and rice**

32. **From shops or markets**
33. **Jowar or corn**
34. **Yes. Volunteers help in serving, cleaning, and organizing.**
35. **Because of climate, crops grown, and traditions.**
36. **They are rich in nutrients and easier to digest.**

✌️ **Two Mark Questions:**

37. **Sowing → Growing → Harvesting → Storing → Cooking**
38. **Use clean water, clean utensils, and keep the area tidy.**
39. **Different foods are grown in different places, so habits differ.**
40. **Climate, soil, crops, and water availability.**
41. **Clean the area, wash hands, cover food, and wear clean clothes.**
42. **Example: Payasam (sweet item) for festivals like Ugadi**
43. **Keep surroundings clean, cover food, proper waste disposal.**
44. **People eat what is grown or available in their region.**
45. **Food is connected with customs, festivals, and traditions.**

📝 **Three Mark Questions:**

46. **Everyday: Rice, sambar, vegetables; Festival: Sweets, vada, payasam**
47. *(Sample answer)* I enjoyed serving food and eating with many people. Everyone helped and the food was tasty.
48.

- Rice – Field
- Dal – Store
- Onion – Market
- Tomato – Garden
- Milk – Dairy
- Curd – Home
- Banana – Shop
- Oil – Grocery store
- Salt – Shop

- Coconut – Tree

49. **Wash hands, sit in line, bring clean plate, don't waste food.**
50. **My house: Rice & sweet pongal; Friend's house: Chapati and halwa**
51. **Clean cooking, serving, and eating area prevents disease and keeps food safe.**
52. **Coastal people eat fish; plains eat grains like jowar or ragi.**
53. **Fruits help digestion and give quick energy before meals.**

✏️ **Four Mark Questions:**

54. **In coastal areas, people eat fish and rice. In dry areas, jowar and bajra are common. This is due to rainfall and soil.**
55. **Mass feeding brings people together. Everyone helps – cooking, serving, cleaning. It builds friendship and unity.**
56. **Volunteers collect grains, vegetables, and firewood. Cooks prepare meals. Food is served to people in lines. Clean-up is done together.**
57. **Example: Ragi Mudde (millet) in Karnataka – made from ragi flour and eaten with sambar. It is healthy and local.**
58. **Fresh or half-cooked vegetables keep more nutrients. Overcooking destroys vitamins.**
59. **My district: rice & rasam. Neighboring: jowar roti & chutney. Each suits the local crops.**
60. **At the fair, I helped in serving food. Many people came. The food was simple and everyone shared.**
61. **In my district, rice and sambar are common. For festivals, we make sweets like laddu and payasam.**
62. **The community helps in arranging food, serving, and cleaning. Cooperation makes mass feeding successful.**

Lesson 10: Housing – Diversity

Choose the correct answers (Easy):

1. D) All of the above
2. B) 2722 foot
3. A) Eco-friendly

4. C) Nest

5. D) All of the above

Fill in the blanks (Easy):

6. Shahabad

7. Sloping

8. Cement

9. Light and ventilation

10. Cow dung

11. Burj Khalifa

12. Hive

13. Dharavi

14. Climate and availability

15. Sloping

State whether the following statements are true or false (Easy): 16. False

17. True

18. False

19. False

20. True

21. True

22. True

23. True

24. False

25. True

26. True

Match the following (Easy):

a) White ant - e) Anthills

b) Sparrow - a) A nest made of sticks and grasses

c) Honey bee - d) A nest made of wax

d) Rat - e) Burrows

e) Woodpecker - f) builds a nest by making a hole in the tree

f) Frog - b) fresh water sources

g) Fish - a) Areas under water (waterlogged)

h) Tiger - r) Burrow (cave) in the forest

One mark questions (Easy):

27. Shahabad stones

28. Thatched with hay

29. Tall buildings with many floors 30. Cement sheets

31. Lack of open space

32. A place where people live in poor conditions

34. It keeps the house cool in summer

35. Mud and stones

36. Cement

37. A hut

Two marks questions:

38. Because Shahabad stones are locally available and keep homes cool

39. To keep the house warm and dry

40. Advantage: More houses in less space. Disadvantage: Lack of personal space.

41. No toilets, poor light, bad smell, and unclean surroundings

42. Because the old hut caught fire and was destroyed

43. Earlier houses used mud and grass; now cement, bricks and steel are used.

44. In hot areas thick stones; in rainy areas sloping roofs.

45. Bricks, cement, metal sheets 46. Bamboo is light, strong and grows easily in some areas

47. Clean surroundings, build toilets, proper drainage

Three marks questions:

48. Walls of mud, roof of hay, no windows, dark inside

49. Rats dig burrows, birds build nests, insects live in anthills or hives

50. Poor hygiene, lack of water, no toilets, overcrowding

51. To stay safe from rain, cold and wild animals

52. Cement, bricks, sand, steel, wood, paint

Four marks questions:

53. Houses became stronger, more modern, cities grew, life became easier

54. Clean the area, plant trees, build toilets, use dustbins

55. Animals teach us to use nature wisely and creatively

56. Homes show our traditions, materials we use, and how we live

Lesson 11: Waste is Wealth

Garbage Management Qa
SB
Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them

1. C) Recycle Symbol
2. D) Kitchen waste
3. B) Syringes
4. C) Every citizen
5. A) Biological system

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers 6. wet

7. dry

8. poisonous

9. compost

10. mosquitoes

11. dry

12. scrap

13. hazardous

14. fertility

15. recycling

State whether the following statements are true or false 15. True

16. False

17. False

18. True

19. True

20. False

21. True

22. False

23. True

24. True

Match the following with correct answers

a) Dry waste - b) Plastic, glass, metal pieces

b) Wet waste - a) Vegetable washes, leftover food

c) Polluting waste - e) Dyes, pesticides, batteries

d) Hazardous waste - d) Used bandages, syringes

e) Compost - f) Manure made from wet waste

f) Ragpickers collect - e) Old bottles, tins, rubbers

Answer the following questions (one mark questions)

26. Garbage means waste materials that are thrown away.
27. Wet waste and dry waste.
28. They should be put in compost to make manure.
29. Hazardous waste and polluting waste.
30. Recycling means using old things to make new ones.
31. Ragpickers collect dry waste to give for recycling.
32. Compost is manure made from decayed food and plants.
33. Mosquitoes may grow and cause diseases.
34. Because plastic harms the environment.
35. It can be used to make compost.

Answer the following questions (two marks questions)

35. Two methods are: 1) Reusing items. 2) Recycling them to make new ones.
36. Hazardous garbage can cause harm. Manure helps plants grow strong.
37. Keep water covered, clean surroundings, and use mosquito nets.
38. They should be given for recycling.
39. It can be put in compost pits to make manure.
40. Wet waste can be used in fields as compost.
41. Wet waste is food and peels. Dry waste is plastic, glass.
42. Plastic waste stays long and pollutes land and water.

Answer the following questions (three marks questions)

43. Wet waste, dry waste, hazardous waste, and polluting waste. Each should be thrown in the correct bin.
44. Wet waste is put in compost pits. After some time, it turns into compost.
45. Recycling reduces waste. It helps save money and resources.
46. Polluted waste like syringes should be burned or safely buried.
47. It can harm people and animals, and pollute land and water.

48. We can make pots, boxes, or bags from recycled plastic.
49. Garbage can block drains, cause smell and diseases.
50. By reusing and recycling things. For example, using cloth bags.
51. So that wet waste can be composted and dry waste recycled.
52. It makes the place dirty and causes diseases.

Answer the following questions (four marks questions)

53. Wet waste - fruit peels, Dry waste - glass, Hazardous - syringes, Polluting - pesticides.
54. We can reduce garbage by reusing items, recycling, and using less plastic.
55. Old plastic bottles can be used to plant trees. Recycling helps reduce pollution.
56. Composting reduces waste and makes soil rich for plants.
57. Segregation helps in proper disposal. It makes composting and recycling easy.
58. Clean water tanks, drain water, use mosquito repellents.
59. Use cloth bags, avoid plastic bottles, reuse containers.
60. Tell others not to throw waste, put bins, inform the municipality.
61. Hazardous waste can cause pollution. It should be kept in special bins.
62. Waste pollutes air, water, and land. We should recycle, compost, and dispose properly.

Lesson 12: Learn the Map – Know the Way

Map Skills Questions:

Choose the correct answers to the following questions and write them (Easy)

1. The direction in which the sun rises. **D) East**
2. Karnataka is located in this direction of India. **B) South**
3. The world map is ________. **D) Map of the Earth**
4. The map was drawn for the first time by the **B) Egyptians**
5. The mountain ranges located in the northern part of India **C) Himalayas**

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers (Easy)

6. The four main directions are **North, South, East and West**.
7. In the example given in the lesson, the two steps of Yasmin were equal to **1** meter.
8. A large **banyan** tree used as a reference point on the village map.

9. With reference to Karnataka, Arabian Sea is to the **west** direction.
10. All the maps have **centimeters** or **inches** as the units of measurement.
11. Imaginary lines that help to form the grid on the maps are **longitudes** and **latitudes**.
12. **Physical** maps show physical features such as mountains and rivers.
13. The post office is located in **north** direction on the village map.
14. The landmarks that can be used on the map are **banyan tree, post office, and school**.
15. Greeks drew the map of the earth in **ancient times**.

State whether the following statements are true or false (Easy)

17. The north direction is at the bottom of the map. – **False**
18. The length and width of the room can be measured by footsteps. – **True**
19. Important location identification helps in identifying the location on the route map. – **True**
20. Longitudes and latitudes are the lines drawn on the earth. – **True**
21. The map shows the direction of the place based on a reference point. – **True**
22. A mosque can be used as a land mark on the route map. – **True**
23. The correct measurement can be converted from the measurement scale of the map to the measurement of the map. – **True**
24. Maps do not help to understand the populated areas. – **False**
25. The Greeks were the first to use symbols to create maps. – **True**

Match the following with correct answers (Easy)

a) Karnataka – **b) south direction of India**

b) North – **a) The main direction of the map**

c) Longitude-latitudes – **d) Imaginary lines to create a square on a map**

d) Foot steps – **c) Used to measure the length and width of the room**

e) Greeks – **h) first to draw the map of the earth**

f) Landmarks – **g) Helps in identifying the location of a place**

g) Banyan tree – **e) Reference point of village map**

h) Units of measurement – **f) centimeters or inches**

Answer the following questions (One Mark - Easy)

27. Which alphabet is used to show the north direction on the map? **N**
28. How many directions are shown on the map? **Four**
29. What is the name of the big tree in the middle of the village map? **Banyan tree**
30. Name the state which is towards the northern side of Karnataka? **Maharashtra**
31. With reference to the Banyan tree, in which direction is the library located? **East**
32. Name some of the symbols used in maps? **Tree, school, post office, hospital**
33. In which direction is the school located with reference to the post office? **South**
34. What is a landmark on a map? **A known place used for direction.**
35. In which direction should one go to go from the park to the temple? **North**
36. In which direction is the mosque located with reference to the hospital? **West**

Answer the following questions (Two Marks)

37. In which direction are the following places located with reference to the Banyan tree?

- Lake: **West**
- Library: **East**
- School: **South**

38. Why are landmarks important while drawing a map? **They help us to find important places easily and guide us on the route.**
39. How can we find the directions with the help of a map? **We can use the symbol 'N' for north and find other directions accordingly.**
40. What is the difference between local symbol and public symbol on a map? **Local symbols show local places like wells, while public symbols show public places like post offices.**
41. How can you find the direction of a place where there is no sign on the map? **By using nearby landmarks and the symbol of 'N' for north.**

42. Explain the method of measurement required to draw a map of your class. **Measure length and width with foot steps or scale, mark each object like table or chair.**

43. Explain the steps taken by Yasmin to draw a map of her class. **She took measurements by steps, used landmarks, drew walls and placed objects correctly.**

44. What is the benefit of using a scale to draw an accurate map? **It helps to keep correct distance and position of objects on paper.**

Answer the following questions (Three Marks)

45. Explain the method of drawing a map by drawing the length and width of the room using a measurement. **Measure the room using a tape or steps, draw a rectangle on paper, mark objects inside like tables, chairs, and door using correct position.**

46. How can the position of objects be shown on a simple map of a room? **By using scale and symbols, like square for table and circle for chair, and placing them as per direction.**

47. What are the advantages of using grid system to locate the position of objects on a map? **Grids help to divide the map, find location easily, and place objects exactly.**

48. Draw a map of your school and show the directions and locate the important places. (*To be drawn by student*)

49. Explain the importance of using symbols while drawing a map. **Symbols help to show places clearly in small space, easy to understand and save time.**

50. Mention the landmarks used by Anwar to guide to the taluk office. **School, mosque, post office, and market.**

51. Explain the process of distance measurement required to draw a simple map of the route from home to school. **Walk and count steps, note landmarks like tree or shop, use scale to draw on paper showing all directions.**

52. Explain the important differences between a world map and a local map. **World map shows countries and oceans, local map shows village or school with roads and landmarks.**

Answer the following questions (Four Marks)

53. Draw a map of the route from your home to school. Show at least 4 landmarks. (*To be drawn by student*)

54. Explain how can we locate the position of a place using directions on the map. **We use the symbol of north, and find east, west and south. From a known point like a tree or post office, we look where the place is.**

55. Draw the design of your classroom from the grid system and identify the locations of the table, chair, other objects. (*To be drawn by student*)

56. Explain the process and necessity of converting steps into meters as in example of Yasmin. **Yasmin measured the room with her steps. She knew 2 steps = 1 meter. This helps to draw accurate maps with real distance.**

57. How do different maps like weather map, railway line map, etc. serve different purposes? **Weather map shows rain and sun, railway map shows train lines. Each map gives different information for different uses.**

58. How is a map useful to show the geographical features of your locality? Explain with landmarks and directions. **Map shows rivers, hills, roads. With landmarks like temple, school and directions, we can understand the area easily.**

59. Explain how landmarks and directions are combined to show direction to the Taluk Office. **We start from a landmark like a school, go east to the post office, then turn north to reach Taluk Office. Landmarks and directions help to find the way.**

Lesson 13: - OUR BODY -A WONDERFUL MACHINE

Choose the correct answers
(Easy)

1. **B) 5**
2. **D) To remove the waste**
3. **B) Eye**
4. **C) Nose**
5. **D) Heart**

Fill in the blanks
(Easy)
6. **Skin** protects the internal organs of our body.
7. **Bones** and **muscles** give shape and structure to our body.
8. We inhale air through the **nose**.
9. The process of inhaling oxygen and exhaling carbon dioxide is called **breathing**.
10. **Heart** pumps blood to all parts of the body.
11. **Kidney** purifies the blood in our body.
12. **Skin** helps in the excretion of the waste from the body.
13. Chewed food reaches the stomach through the **oesophagus**.
14. Digestion begins in the **mouth**.
15. Undigested food moves out of the body through the **anus**.
16. **Nose** helps to smell.
17. **Ear** helps to hear sounds.
18. **Skin** helps to feel the heat or cold.
19. **Tongue** helps to taste the food.
20. The process of removing unwanted substances from the body is called **excretion**.
21. Drink **2–3** litres of clean water every day.
22. There are **206** bones in our body.
23. There are more than **100** joints in our body.
24. The heart beats about **72** times a minute.
25. There are **2** kidneys in our body.

State whether the following statements are true or false
(Easy)
26. **True**
27. **False**
28. **True**
29. **False**
30. **True**
31. **False**
32. **False**
33. **False**
34. **True**
35. **False**
36. **True**
37. **False**
38. **True**
39. **False**
40. **True**

Match the following correctly
(Easy)

- (a) Ear → **b. to hear sounds**
- (b) Eye → **a. to see things**
- (c) Tongue → **d. to taste**
- (d) Nose → **c. to smell**

- (e) Heart → **f. the organ that pumps blood**
- (f) Skin → **e. to feel heat and cold**
- (g) Kidney → **h. filtering blood and building urine**
- (h) Lungs → **g. organ used for respiration**
- (i) Small intestine → **i. digest the food and absorb the nutrients**
- (j) Stomach → **a. partial digestion of food**
- (k) Oesophagus → **j. carries food to the stomach**
- (l) Stethoscope → **n. instrument to check the heart rate**
- (m) Large intestine → **m. removes the undigested food**
- (n) Bones and muscles → **l. giving shape and structure to the body**
- (o) Urethra → **o. removes the urine**

Answer the following (One Mark Questions)
(Easy)

42. Our body is called a wonderful machine because it does many jobs at the same time.
43. The main function of the heart is to pump blood.
44. The bones give shape and support to our body.
45. The skin protects our body and helps to feel things.
46. The oesophagus carries food to the stomach.
47. The tongue helps us to taste food.
48. Oxygen is important for breathing and to stay alive.
49. The exchange of gases takes place in the lungs.
50. Digestion begins in the mouth.

Answer the following (Two Mark Questions)

51.

- **Heart**: Pumps blood.
- **Lungs**: Help in breathing.
- **Kidneys**: Remove waste.
- **Stomach**: Digests food.

52.

The heart pumps blood to all parts of the body. It takes oxygen-rich blood to every cell.

53.

The lungs help us breathe. They take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.

54.

Eyes help us to see the world around us. They can see colors, light, and shapes.

55.

The nose helps us to smell and to breathe air in and out.

56.

Ears help us to hear different sounds around us.

57.

Skin protects the body and helps us feel hot, cold, and pain.

58.

The small intestine digests food and absorbs nutrients into the blood.

59.

There are **206** bones in the body. They give shape, support, and help us move.

60.

We must take bath daily, eat healthy food, drink clean water, and wear clean clothes.

Answer the following (Three Mark Questions)

61.

In the stomach, food is mixed with digestive juices. These juices break down food into smaller parts for digestion.

62.

The heart has four parts called chambers. It pumps blood in and out. The right side sends blood to the lungs. The left side sends blood to the body.

63.

In the lungs, oxygen from air enters small sacs called alveoli. From there, oxygen goes into the blood.

64.

Kidneys clean the blood. They take out waste and extra water to form urine, which goes out through the urethra.

65.

Skin has two layers. It protects us, helps us feel touch, and removes sweat to keep the body cool.

66.

Bones give shape to our body. They support our body and help us to move.

67.

The brain and spinal cord are the main parts of the nervous system. They help us think, feel, and control the body.

68.

The heart pumps blood to all body parts. The blood carries oxygen and food to the cells and removes waste.

69.

Skin removes sweat when we feel hot. This cools the body and keeps temperature normal.

70.

Respiration is the process of breathing in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide.

Answer the following (Four Mark Questions)

71.

Digestion starts in the mouth. Food then goes to the stomach where juices break it down. In the small intestine, food is digested fully and nutrients are absorbed. Waste goes to the large intestine.

72.

The heart has four chambers: two atria and two ventricles. It pumps blood to the lungs for oxygen and to the body to give oxygen and food. It works nonstop like a machine.

73.

The lungs take in air. Oxygen goes to the blood and carbon dioxide comes out. This is called breathing or respiration.

74.

The kidneys filter blood. They remove waste and form urine. Urine travels from the kidney to the bladder and then out.

75.

The skin has two layers: outer and inner. It protects our body, helps us feel, and removes sweat to cool the body.

76.

The body has 206 bones. Bones protect organs, help us move, and give shape. Muscles are attached to bones and help in movement.

77.

Good food habits:

- Eat fresh food
- Chew food well
- Drink clean water
- Wash hands before eating
- Avoid junk food

78.

The heart pumps blood. Blood carries oxygen and food to cells and removes waste. This keeps us alive and healthy.

79.

When we feel hot, skin releases sweat. This cools our body. It also helps feel heat or cold and keeps temperature normal.

80.

[Draw a neat labelled diagram of human digestive system]
Include:

- Mouth
- Oesophagus
- Stomach
- Small intestine
- Large intestine
- Anus.

LESSON 14 : TRAFFIC RULES

Choose the correct answers
(Easy)

1. **A) move**
2. **D) Junction**
3. **B) 3**
4. **A) Stop**
5. **C) 108**

Fill in the blanks
(Easy)
6. The white stripes that people use to cross the road is called **zebra** crossing.
7. The red light indicates **stop**.
8. Green light indicates **go**.
9. The pedestrians should cross the road only at **zebra crossing**.
10. The **traffic lights** control the movement of vehicles.
11. **Pedestrians** means the people who walk on foot.
12. Traffic signals help to avoid road **accidents**.
13. The place where the four roads meet is called **junction**.
14. The traffic lights give specific **instructions** to the movement of vehicles.
15. The signal board with letter P means **parking area**.

State whether the following are True or False
(Easy)
16. **True**

17. **False**
18. **True**
19. **False**
20. **True**
21. **False**
22. **True**
23. **True**
24. **True**
25. **False**

Match the following with suitable answers
(Easy)

A	B
a) Zebra crossing	b) Must cross the road here
b) Red light	a) Stop
c) Green light	d) Go
d) Yellow light	e) Get ready
e) Traffic Police	g) Controls the traffic
f) Prohibition of flying	f) Go slow
g) Left turn	h) Direction
h) Hospital Zone	e) Near the hospital

Answer the following (One Mark Questions)
(Easy)
27. **What is the use of a footpath?**
To walk safely without disturbing vehicles.

28. **What does red light indicate?**
    It means to stop.

29. **What should we observe while crossing the road?**
    We should use zebra crossing and look both sides.

30. **Is it okay to use a mobile phone while driving?**
    No, it is not safe.

31. **What is the role of a traffic police?**
    They control traffic and help people follow rules.

32. **Why are road markings necessary?**
    They help vehicles and people follow traffic safely.

33. **What rules should motorists follow?**
    They should follow signals, drive slowly, and not use phones.

34. **What is the use of a pedestrian bridge?**
    It helps people cross busy roads safely.

35. **What can happen if traffic rules are violated?**
    Accidents can happen.

36. **What should children keep in mind while travelling in a school bus?**
    They should sit quietly and not disturb the driver.

Answer the following (Two Mark Questions)

37. **Explain the importance of following traffic rules.**
    Traffic rules keep us safe. They help avoid accidents and keep traffic in order.
38. **How do road markings help?**
    They show directions and places to stop, walk, or turn.
39. **Explain the use of footpath.**
    Footpaths are made for people to walk safely without vehicles.
40. **Why is it necessary to maintain a safe distance while driving?**
    It helps avoid accidents in case the front vehicle stops suddenly.
41. **Explain the work of traffic police.**
    They manage traffic, help people cross safely, and stop rule breakers.
42. **What are the consequences of violating traffic rules?**
    Fines, injuries, or accidents may happen.
43. **What are the instructions for children in a school bus?**
    Sit in your seat, no shouting, and don't disturb the driver.
44. **What are the tips for children crossing the road?**
    Look both sides, use zebra crossing, and don't run on the road.
45. **How can we be careful while driving?**
    Follow signals, don't use mobile, and drive slowly.
46. **How can we create awareness about traffic rules?**
    By teaching in schools, showing videos, and putting posters.

Answer the following (Three Mark Questions)

47. **What are the uses of following traffic rules?**
    They help us stay safe, prevent accidents, and help everyone move easily on the roads.
48. **Explain the use of pedestrian footpath and their need.**
    Footpaths give safe space for people to walk. They keep us away from moving vehicles.
49. **Explain the dangers of violating traffic rules.**
    Breaking rules can cause accidents, injuries, or death. It can also damage vehicles and others.

50. **What are the measures for safety of children in the school bus?**
Children should wear seatbelts, sit properly, listen to teachers, and not stand or play in the bus.
51. **Explain the role of traffic police and their importance.**
Traffic police manage signals, help in emergencies, stop rule breakers, and teach safety.
52. **Name any 6 signal boards with meanings:**

- Stop – Vehicle must stop.
- No Parking – Cannot park there.
- Hospital Zone – Drive slowly near hospital.
- School Zone – Slow down near school.
- Speed Limit – Drive under given speed.
- One Way – Only one direction traffic.

53. **Explain the use of footpaths and their requirement.**
Footpaths protect walkers. They are important for safety and order on the road.
54. **Importance of educating children about traffic rules:**
They learn to stay safe, avoid accidents, and become responsible road users.
55. **How can we set an example by following traffic rules?**
By wearing helmets, following signals, and being polite on roads, others will follow us.

Answer the following (Four Mark Questions)

56. **Importance of traffic rules and consequences of violating them:**
Traffic rules protect all road users. If we break them, accidents may happen. People may get hurt or die. It also causes traffic jams and fights. So, we must follow rules to stay safe and help others too.
57. **Describe an accident and precautions to avoid it:**
One day, a boy ran across the road without looking and got hit by a bike. To avoid this, always use zebra crossing, look both sides, and never run on roads.
58. **Rules for children in school buses:**
Children should:

- Sit properly
- Not fight or shout
- Get in line while boarding
- Hold the rail while getting in or out

- Listen to the teacher or bus assistant

59. **Work of traffic police:**
    Traffic police control road traffic, manage signals, help during accidents, and ensure rules are followed. They work in heat and rain to keep us safe.

Lesson-15 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

✅ **Choose the correct answers (Easy)**

1. **C) Movement of objects and persons**
2. **B) Land**
3. **C) Railway tracks**
4. **B) Bicycle**
5. **C) Train**

✏️ **Fill in the blanks (Easy)**

6. In olden times, people used **horses**, **bullocks**, and **camels** for transportation.
7. **Camel** is used for transport in desert areas.
8. In 1853, the first train ran from **Bombay** to **Thane**.
9. **Alexander Graham Bell** invented the telephone.
10. We use **envelopes** and **stamps** to send letters.
11. **Telephone** is a device used to send information to distant places quickly.
12. **Mobile phone** and **internet** are modern tools used for communication.
13. We travel by ship on **water**.
14. **Television** is a medium in which regional, national, and international news are telecast.
15. The phone was invented by **Graham Bell**.

✅ **State True or False (Easy)**

16. **False**
17. **True**
18. **True**
19. **False**
20. **True**

21. **True**
22. **False**
23. **True**
24. **True**
25. **False**

Match the following (Easy)

A	B
A) First Train	b) Travelled from Bombay to Thane in 1853
B) Camel	a) The ship of the desert
C) Graham Bell	d) Invented the telephone device
D) Wright Brothers	c) Invented the plane
E) Dog	f) First animal used for transport in olden days
F) Letters	g) Sent from post office
G) Ship	e) Travel by sea
H) Spacecraft	j) A vehicle that flies in space
I) Television	h) Telecast of films and programmes
J) Newspaper	i) Publish daily news

Answer the following (One Mark Questions) (Easy)

26. **What is transportation?**
    Moving people and goods from one place to another.
27. **What are the important means of transport?**
    Land, water, and air transport.
28. **What is the important purpose of transportation?**
    To go from one place to another and carry goods.
29. **Give an example of land transport.**
    Bus or bicycle.
30. **When is air transport useful?**
    To travel to faraway places quickly.
31. **Give an example of water transport.**
    Ship or boat.
32. **Who delivers letters to your house?**
    Postman.
33. **Which means of communication do we use to talk to people in distant areas?**
    Telephone or mobile phone.

34. **Which is the fastest means of sending text to people in distant areas?**
Internet or SMS.

35. **Which is the fastest means to send parcels?**
Courier service or speed post.

❓❓ **Answer the following (Two Mark Questions)**

36. **Name the different types of transport:**

- Land transport
- Water transport
- Air transport

37. **Name the types of communication devices:**

- Telephone
- Mobile phone
- Television
- Radio
- Internet

38. **What vehicles are used for land transport?**
Cars, buses, trains, bicycles, and scooters.

39. **What vehicles are used for water transport?**
Boats, ships, and steamers.

40. **What vehicles are used for air transport?**
Aeroplanes, helicopters, and jets.

41. **Why do we write letters?**
To send messages or information to people far away.

42. **Why do we use telephone?**
To talk to people who are not near us.

43. **What are the uses of internet?**
To send messages, talk to people, watch videos, learn, and play games.

44. **When is the Road Safety Week celebrated?**
In **January** every year.

45. **Why should we be careful with electrical instruments?**
Because they can give shocks or cause fire.

❓❓❓ **Answer the following (Three Mark Questions)**

46. **For what purposes are animals used in your locality?**
Animals like oxen are used for ploughing, donkeys carry loads, and camels or bullock carts are used for transport in some areas.

47. **Difference between air and land transport:**

- Air transport uses planes and is faster.
- Land transport uses roads and is cheaper and slower.

48. **How should animals used for transport be cared for?**
They should be fed well, given water, not overworked, and treated kindly.

49. **Importance of newspapers:**
They give daily news, help us know what is happening around the world, and improve our reading.

50. **Means of communication used by you, your friends and family:**

- Mobile phones for calling
- Internet for chatting
- TV for watching news
- Postcards and letters

51. **Three means of communication and their uses:**

- **Telephone**: For speaking to others
- **TV**: For watching news and shows
- **Newspaper**: For reading daily events

52. **What are fast-moving trains and how are they useful?**
Trains like express or bullet trains move quickly and help people reach far places faster.

53. **How are spacecrafts useful?**
They help us explore space, launch satellites, and study planets.

54. **Modes of transport in rural areas:**
Bullock carts, bicycles, tractors, and buses.

55. **Describe your visit to the post office:**
I went with my father. We saw letter boxes, stamps, and parcels. The postman explained how letters are sent.

❓❓❓❓ **Answer the following (Four Mark Questions)**

56. **How did people move from one place to another in olden times?**
    They walked or used animals like horses, bullocks, and camels. Boats were used for rivers. There were no buses or trains.
57. **Types of newspapers and their meaning:**

- **Daily**: Comes every day with news.
- **Weekly**: Comes once in a week with stories or special articles.

58. **How does a good transport system help the country?**
    It helps people and goods move quickly, supports trade, helps in emergencies, and grows the economy.
59. **What are the modes of transport? Explain.**

- **Land**: Buses, trains, scooters.
- **Water**: Ships, boats.
- **Air**: Planes, helicopters.
  They help us go from place to place.

60. **Faster modes of communication today:**

- **Mobile phone**: Calls and messages.
- **Email**: Sends letters quickly through internet.
- **TV and News apps**: Gives updates instantly.

Lesson 16 : THE CHANGING FAMILIES

✅ **Choose the correct answers (Easy)**

1. **B) Father**
2. **B) Small family**
3. **C) Grandma**
4. **D) All of the above**
5. **A) Lack of compatibility**

✏️ **Fill in the blanks (Easy)**

6. Ramayya and Rajamma have **four** children.
7. Gopi got a new **job** and shifted to the town with his family.
8. Pinky is going to **Bangalore** for higher education.

9. Sheela gets married to **Ramesh** and later stays with the new family.

10. A new **baby** is born in Suresh and Radhika's family.

11. Some family members may **migrate** to other places for different reasons.

12. The family tree shows **past** and **present** generations of a family.

13. Large families are sometimes transformed into **nuclear** families for many reasons.

14. A family where many generations stay in the same family is called a **joint** family.

15. There are **eight** members in a large family in Lokuru village.

✅ True or False (Easy)

16. **False**
17. **True**
18. **False**
19. **True**
20. **True**
21. **False**
22. **True**
23. **True**
24. **False**
25. **True**

🔄 Match the following (Easy)

A	**B**
a. Gopi	B. Got a new job and went with his family
b. Pinky	a. Going to town for higher education
c. New member of Suresh's family	D. Child
d. Sheela	C. Getting married to Ramesh
e. Big Family	F. Many generations live in the same family
f. Reasons for migration	e. Work, Education, Marriage
g. Family tree	H. Shows the relationship of the family members
h. Reasons for changes in the family	J. Discontent, New Demands
i. Small Family	G. Decrease in family members due to discontent
j. Salim's family	I. Have two children namely Nawaz and Nasiba

---

One Mark Questions (Easy)

27. What is a nuclear family?
A small family with parents and their children.
28. What is a joint family?
A big family where many members and generations live together.
29. What are the factors that led to rise of small families?
Jobs, education, and migration to cities.
30. What is the main feature of a nuclear family?
Fewer members and simple living.
31. What is the main feature of a joint family?
Many members live together and share responsibilities.
32. How is the family changing?
People move out, get jobs, or get married and form new families.
33. What is the role of children in the family?
To help elders, learn good habits, and respect all.
34. What kind of family is more commonly seen in rural areas?
Joint families.
35. How many members are there in a joint family?
Usually more than **five or six** members.
36. What is the impact of change of families in the society?
Families become smaller and children may get less support.

❓❓ Two Mark Questions

37. Difference between nuclear and joint families:

- Nuclear family is small, with parents and children.
- Joint family is big, with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins.

38. How do changing families impact society?
There is less support in small families, and people may feel lonely.
39. Example of a nuclear family:
Father, mother, and one child living together.
40. Benefits of a joint family:
Love, support, shared work, and good habits are taught.
41. Factors for rise of nuclear family:
Jobs, city life, education, and lack of space.
42. Challenges for children in joint family:
Less attention, sharing of things, and need to adjust with others.
43. How does everyone co-operate in a joint family?
They share food, work, money, and help each other.
44. Which family type is common in urban areas?
Nuclear family.
45. What happens to relationships due to changing families?
They may become weak or distant.
46. How is communication in changing families?
Less talking and more use of phones or messages.

❓❓❓ Three Mark Questions

47. Difference between joint and nuclear family:

- Joint family has many people and shared responsibilities.
- Nuclear family is small with less sharing.

- Both have love but in different ways.

48. Impact of changing family patterns on society:
People move away, children miss grandparents, and less support at home.
49. Role of co-operation in joint family:
Everyone helps one another. Grandparents teach, parents earn, and children study. This makes the family strong.
50. Primary responsibilities in a divided family:
Each person has to cook, clean, and take care of work alone. Life becomes busy and sometimes stressful.
51. What influences social development in changing families?
Support, love, education, and time from parents help children grow well.

❓❓❓❓ **Four Mark Questions**
52. Nuclear vs Joint family – Merits and Demerits:

- **Nuclear Family**:
    - Merits: More privacy, easy decision making.
    - Demerits: Less support, more work for parents.
- **Joint Family**:
    - Merits: Love, help, shared duties.
    - Demerits: Less privacy, need to adjust with all.

53. How urbanization and employment change family systems:
People move to cities for jobs, stay in small houses, and make nuclear families. Elders stay back in villages.
54. Future of children in changing families:
They may feel lonely, need more care, and learn values from parents. Society must support them.
55. How joint family co-operation builds strong bonds:
Members share duties, celebrate together, help in needs, and teach values. This brings love and unity.
56. Shared responsibilities in divided families and lifestyle impact:
In small families, work increases. Parents work more, children get less time. Family becomes busy, and often tired.

Lesson 17: Home – THE FIRST SCHOOL

Choose the correct answer (Easy):

1. D) Bhagavadgeetha
2. A) Jesus Christ
3. C) Dussehra
4. D) Quran

5. A) Gautama Buddha

Fill in the blanks (Easy):

6. father, mother, and children
7. mother, Namaz
8. temple
9. sweets
10. good habits and values
11. household
12. festivals
13. saying thank you and being polite

Match the following (Easy):

A	B
Razia and mother	b. Namaz is offered at home
Pavitra's father	A. Performs pooja every day
Pavitra's mother	G. He went to the house... and got water
John's family	C. Go to church and offer prayers
Gandhiji	D. Followers of Non violence
B. G. L. Swamy	F. Social reformation by values from family
Education	c. Fundamental right of every child
Jains	D. Followers of Non violence

True or False (Easy):

15. True
16. True
17. True
18. True
19. False
20. True
21. False
22. True

One mark questions (Easy):

23. Parents are the first teachers.
24. Pavitra's family eats together.
25. Razia's family offers Namaz.
26. He tells John to be friendly with everyone.
27. All religions preach peace and love.
28. A family is a group of people living together with love.
29. Pavitra's mother tells stories.
30. Jains eat only vegetarian food.

Two mark questions:

31. We light lamps and offer prayers daily.
32. My sister helps in cleaning; I water the plants.
33. Elders tell us to respect elders and be kind to friends.
34. We celebrate Deepavali and Ugadi with joy.
35. My father cooks on holidays, and I help mother clean.
36. Gandhiji learnt truthfulness and helping others.
37. He used truth and non-violence to fight for freedom.
38. I dream of becoming a doctor to help sick people.
39. I can help the poor get free treatment.
40. One boy was rude, the other was kind to Chandranna.
41. I like the kind boy because he helped happily.

Three mark questions:

42. Pavitra's family decorates, prays and eats together.
43. Doctors treat patients and help them get better.
44. He learnt to be brave and honest.
45. One boy ignored Chandranna, the other offered water.
46. Gandhiji learnt kindness, honesty, and helping others.
47. B. G. L. Swamy's father taught him to love nature and science.

Four mark questions:

48. I learnt to be honest, helpful, kind, and clean.
49. One boy was taught kindness, the other was not.
50. Pavitra prays in the temple, Razia offers Namaz, John goes to church.
51. I want to become a teacher to educate children.
52. I like Deepavali because we light lamps and eat sweets together with the family.

Lesson 18 – EACH ONE IS UNIQUE

✅ Choose the correct answer (Easy)

1. B) Personality

2. A) Behavior

3. B) Observing

4. D) Scientist

5. A) Balakrishna

✍️ Fill in the blanks (Easy)

6. drawing

7. singing

8. clay modelling

9. drama

10. Dadasaheb Phalke

11. Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujathe

12. archery

13. Carnatic

14. hearing

15. Braille

16. sign

17. Bharat Ratna

✅ True or False (Easy)

18. False

19. True

20. True

21. False

22. True

23. False

24. True

25. True

26. True

26.Match the following (Easy)

A	**B**
Raju	B. Drawing Competition
Lata	C. Singing Competition
Rita	A. Clay modelling competition
Mohammed	D. Drama competition
Kuvempu	F. Jaya Bharata Janani Tanujathe
Dr. Rajkumar	E. Dadasaheb Phalke award winner
Gangubai Hangal	H. Famous in Hindustani music
Kittur Rani Chennamma	G. Learnt horse riding and sword fighting
Sir M. Vishvesvarayya	J. Bharat Ratna awardee
Thomas Alva Edison	I. Electric Bulb

Answer the following (One mark – Easy)

27. Competitions like singing, drawing, and drama are held.

28. Lata joined the singing competition.

29. Raju participated in the drawing competition.

30. Kuvempu composed the state anthem.

31. Thomas Edison discovered the electric bulb.

32. Visually challenged people use Braille script.

33. Kittur Rani Chennamma was the queen of Kittur.

34. Dr. Rajkumar is known as Natasarvabhouma.

✍️ Two mark questions (Average)

35. Rita was good at clay modelling and Mohammed was good at acting.

36. My friend can sing very well and also draw pictures neatly.

37. My parents are kind, hardworking, and always help others.

38. Dr. Rajkumar was expert in acting and singing.

39. Kuvempu was a great writer and poet. Dr. Rajkumar was a famous actor and singer.

✍️ Three mark questions

40. From Edison's life, I learnt that we should not give up even if we fail. He worked hard and became a great scientist.

41. People who cannot hear and speak use sign language to talk.

42. We should help visually challenged people cross roads, read books in Braille, and always be kind to them.

43. Kuvempu was a great Kannada poet. He wrote many books and poems. He wrote our state anthem too.

44. Gangubai Hangal was a great singer. She learned Hindustani music and sang in many programs.

✍️ Four mark questions

45. Lata had a sweet voice, so she joined singing. Raju liked drawing and joined the drawing contest. Mohammed acted well, so he joined drama. Rita was good at clay modelling.

46. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a great scientist. He became the President of India. He worked hard and helped children dream big. He was simple and kind.

47. My friend paints beautiful pictures. Another friend can sing very well. One friend can tell good stories. They are all very talented.

48. We should be kind to special children. We must help them learn and play. We should never tease them and treat them with love.

49. I like Dr. Rajkumar. He was a famous Kannada actor. He could sing very well too. People love and respect him.

Lesson 19 – OCCUPATION-ITS IMPORTANCE

✅ Choose the correct answer (Easy)

1. C) Sick

2. A) Labourers
3. D) Teeth
4. C) Teacher
5. C) Postman

✍️ Fill in the blanks (Easy)

6. occupations
7. cloth
8. punishable
9. Channapatna
10. work
11. duty
12. carpenter
13. health
14. bridge
15. agriculture

✅ True or False (Easy)

16. False
17. True
18. False
19. False
20. True
21. True
22. False
23. True
24. False
25. True

🔁 Match the following (Easy)

A (Jobs)	B (Job Description)
a) Carpenter	b) Makes tables and chairs out of wood
b) Farmer	a) Grows food for all
c) Doctor	d) Treats patients
d) Teacher	e) Teaches students
e) Dancer	f) Performs dance
f) Flower vendor	e) Sells flowers
g) Policeman	a) Controls the law and order
h) Driver	c) Drives the vehicle
i) Postman	a) Distributes letters
j) Tailor	i) Sews clothes

✍️ Answer the following (One Mark – Easy)

27. My father's occupation is farming / driver / teacher (Accept any correct occupation).
28. Channapatna is famous for wooden toys and dolls.
29. Children below 14 years should not be employed.
30. Farming / Carpentry / Pottery (Any one from Ramanahalli).
31. Karnataka architecture is known for temples and wooden craft.
32. Tailor sews our clothes.
33. The farmer sows in the field.

✍️ Two Mark Questions

34. We learn that all jobs are important. We must respect everyone's work.
35. Doctor – treats sick people. Farmer – grows crops and food.
36. Health problem and no education are faced by working children.
37. Farmer grows cotton. Tailor stitches clothes.
38. Every job is important. People help each other through their jobs.

✍️ Three Mark Questions

39. The elephant first met the tailor, then the farmer, then the weaver, and finally the shopkeeper to get his shirt.
40.

- Farmer: Grows food crops in fields.
- Doctor: Treats sick people.
- Teacher: Teaches students in school.

41. One job needs the help of another. Like, the tailor needs cloth made by the weaver. So, all jobs are connected.

42.

- Farmer grows cotton.
- Weaver makes cloth.
- Tailor stitches the shirt.

43.

- The government gives free education.
- Bridge schools are set up.
- Laws are made to stop child labour.

📝 Four Mark Questions

44. The elephant met the tailor, farmer, weaver, and shopkeeper. He needed help to get a shirt stitched.

45.

1. Farmer
2. Doctor
3. Teacher
4. Tailor
5. Carpenter
6. Driver
7. Policeman
8. Postman
9. Shopkeeper
10. Dancer

46. The elephant story teaches us that all work is valuable and people depend on each other. We must respect every job.

47.

- No time for school
- Health issues
- Low income
- No rest and play

48. Every job helps society. Farmers grow food, teachers educate us, and doctors make us healthy. All jobs help each other.

49. Karnataka is famous for farming, sandalwood carving, silk weaving, and wooden toys. Many people are involved in these jobs. These occupations make our state special.

Lesson 20: FESTIVAL-A PLEASURE

✅ **Choose the correct answer (Easy)**

1. C) Bangalore
2. D) Indian Roller
3. B) Dussehra
4. A) Kannada
5. C) Hibiscus

✍️ **Fill in the blanks (Easy)**

6. August 15, 1947
7. Independence Day
8. January 26
9. October 2
10. November 1
11. Three
12. Four
13. Jana Gana Mana
14. Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate
15. Mango

✅ **State True or False (Easy)**

16. True
17. False
18. True
19. True
20. False
21. False
22. True

23. True

24. False

25. False

🔁 **Match the following correctly (Easy)**

A	**B**
a. Republic Day	B. January 26
b. Independence Day	a. August 15
c. Kannada Rajyotsava	d. November 1
d. Gandhi Jayanti	E. October 2
e. National Emblem	f. Four lions
f. National Anthem	A. "Jana Gana Mana"
g. National Bird	A. Peacock
h. National Flag	R. Three colors and a wheel in the middle
i. National Fruit	I. Mango
j. National Animal	A. Tiger

✍️ **Answer the following (One mark – Easy)**

27. August 15

28. January 26

29. Satyameva Jayate

30. Yellow and red

31. Lotus

32. Jawaharlal Nehru

33. Jana Gana Mana

34. Three lions are seen

35. Sandalwood tree

36. Peacock

✍️ **Two mark questions**

36. National festivals are celebrated by all people in India.
Examples: Independence Day and Republic Day.

37.

- A country is a place with borders.
- A nation is a group of people who share common culture and language.

38.
- **National Flag** – It has three colours and a wheel. It stands for peace, strength, and growth.
- **National Anthem** – It is sung to show love and respect for our country.

39. We should stand still, show respect, and sing the anthem properly.
40.
- State Animal: Indian Elephant
- National Animal: Tiger

41.
- Drawing competitions are held.
- Cultural programs are performed.

✍️ **Three mark questions**
42. The National Emblem of India has four lions. It stands for courage, power, and truth. It is taken from the Ashoka pillar.
43.
- Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on October 2 to remember Mahatma Gandhi.
- Republic Day is celebrated on January 26 to honour our constitution.

44.
- Independence Day – August 15
- Republic Day – January 26
- Gandhi Jayanti – October 2

45.
By celebrating national festivals, we learn unity, respect, patriotism, and love for our country.
46.
Children join parades, sing patriotic songs, draw pictures, give speeches, and take part in cultural events.

✍️ **Four mark questions**
47.
Independence Day Celebration in My School
We celebrate Independence Day every year on August 15. The headmaster hoists the national flag. We sing the national anthem. Students give speeches and perform dances and songs. The chief guest gives a speech. Sweets are distributed to all.
48.
National Emblem of India

It has four lions standing back to back. It shows courage, strength, and truth. It is taken from the Ashoka Pillar. Below the lions, "Satyameva Jayate" is written, which means “Truth alone triumphs.”

49.

Four National Symbols

- **National Flag:** Has three colours and a wheel. It shows unity and peace.
- **National Bird:** Peacock. It is beautiful and represents grace.
- **National Animal:** Tiger. It shows strength and courage.
- **National Anthem:** “Jana Gana Mana.” It shows respect and love for our country.

50.

Children’s Day in Our School

Children’s Day is celebrated on November 14, the birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru. Teachers give speeches about Nehru. Games and drawing competitions are held. Cultural programs are performed by students. Sweets and prizes are given to all children.

LESSON - 21: KHO ......

✅ **Choose the correct answers (Easy)**

1. D) Rectangle
2. B) Squirrel House
3. C) Ludo
4. D) Hockey
5. A) Chess

📝 **Fill in the blanks (Easy)**

6. Squirrel House
7. Hopscotch/Kuntebille
8. Cricket
9. Swimming
10. Kho-Kho
11. Throwball
12. Lagori / Kabaddi (Accept district-specific answers)
13. Circus games
14. Rectangle

15. 8
16. 12
17. 9 minutes
18. chase
19. Badminton
20. Tamil Nadu

✅ **True or False (Easy)**

21. True
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. True
26. False
27. True
28. False
29. False
30. False

🔁 **Match the following appropriately (Easy)**

A. Match Players with Games

A (Player)	B (Game)
a. Rahul Dravid	A. Cricket
b. Sachin Tendulkar	A. Cricket
c. Prakash Padukone	a. Badminton
d. P.T. Usha	B. Athletics
e. Malathi Holla	f. Athletics
f. Abhinav Bindra	d. Shooting
g. Dhanraj Pillay	E. Hockey
h. Viswanathan Anand	R. Chess
i. Sania Mirza	I. Tennis
j. Mamta Poojary	A. Kabaddi

B. Match Equipment with Game

Game	Tool/Description
Cricket	b. Bat and Ball

Game	Tool/Description
Hockey	a. Stick and Ball
Archery	d. Bow and Arrow
Badminton	c. Racket and Shuttlecock
Chess	f. Chessboard and Coins
Carrom	e. Striker and Coins

✍ One Mark Questions (Easy)

32. Squirrel House
33. Hopscotch / Kuntebille
34. Cricket
35. Ludo
36. Swimming
37. 12 players
38. Usha Anantharaman
39. Rectangle
40. 9 minutes
41. "Kho"

✍ Two Mark Questions

42.

- The runner must not step on the center line.
- The chaser must touch the player and say “Kho”.

43.

- Indoor games: Chess, Carrom
- Outdoor games: Kho-Kho, Cricket

44.

- Group games teach teamwork.
- They help us make friends and work together.

45.

- Sachin Tendulkar – Cricket
- P.T. Usha – Athletics

46.

- A foul is breaking the rules.

- Example: Running outside the boundary line in Kho-Kho.

47.

- Yes, a foul means breaking the rules of the game.

✍ Three Mark Questions

48.

- People now like movies and TV more.
- Use of animals is not allowed.
- Fewer circus companies are working.

49.

- Children play together and share.
- They learn discipline and cooperation.
- Everyone feels included and happy.

50.

- Wear proper clothes and shoes.
- Do not push others.
- Follow the rules and be careful while running.

✍ Four Mark Questions

51.

- Kho-Kho field is a rectangle.
- It has 2 poles on each end.
- There are 8 squares in the center.
- The center line divides the field into two halves.

52.

- Rule 4: The runner must not step outside the boundaries.
- The chaser must pass "Kho" clearly.
- Turning back is not allowed while chasing.
- Sitters should sit in alternate directions.

53.

I saw a circus during the fair. People did acrobatics and magic tricks. There were clowns, gymnasts, and funny acts. It was fun and full of joy.

54.

- **Sachin Tendulkar** – Cricket
- **P.V. Sindhu** – Badminton

- **Mary Kom** – Boxing
- **Neeraj Chopra** – Javelin Throw

Lesson - 22: Facilities - Improvement

Choose the correct answers (Easy)

1. A) Water
2. C) Hospital
3. D) Prevention of disease
4. B) School
5. D) Underdevelopment

Fill in the blanks (Easy)

6. natural
7. cement
8. Petrol
9. Charles
10. leaves
11. 22500
12. creativity
13. improved
14. wood
15. shiny

True or False (Easy)

16. True
17. False
18. False
19. False
20. True
21. False
22. True
23. False
24. False
25. True

Match the following (Easy)

A	B
a. First computer	b. Charles Babbage
b. Used to make paper	d. Wooden pulp

A	B
c. Used in tractors/buses	a. Petrol and diesel
d. Made of copper	e. Statue of Liberty
e. Creativity	f. Different products
f. Used for cooking olden days	a. Earthrenpots

One Mark Questions (Easy)

27. Wood pulp is used to make paper.
28. Charles Babbage is called the father of computer.
29. Copper is used to make the Statue of Liberty.
30. Metals are used to make vessels.
31. Man uses clay and shapes it to make pots creatively.

Two Mark Questions

32.

Today, man uses machines and fuel like petrol for travel and gas stoves / electrical oven for cooking food.

33.

Natural resources give us water, air, soil, and minerals to live and grow food.

34.

Man builds houses, vehicles, machines, and tools using creativity.

35.

Toys and flower pots were made using clay and paper in earlier days.

36.

- Metals are shiny.
- They are strong and can be shaped easily.

Three Mark Questions

37.

In olden days, people used bullock carts for transport and cooked food using firewood. Today, we use cars, buses and gas stoves or electrical oven for food and transport.

38.

- Natural resources give us food, water, and air.
- They are used for farming and making things.
- They help us live a healthy life.

39.

Science and technology help us make new machines, cure diseases, build homes, and travel easily.

40.
Man makes toys, machines, houses, tools, and decorations using creativity.

Four Mark Questions
41.
Natural resources like water and soil help in farming.
With creativity, man made tools and machines for farming.
Metals are used to make vehicles and utensils.
Paper made from trees helps in writing and learning.
42.
Past life:

- Wore simple cotton clothes.
- Walked or used carts.
- Cooked with firewood.
- Wrote with charcoal or on leaves.

Present life:

- Wears stitched, colorful clothes.
- Travels by cars and buses.
- Uses gas or electricity to cook.
- Writes using pens on paper.

43.
Metals like iron, copper, and aluminium are very useful.
They are strong and shiny.
They are used to make utensils, vehicles, buildings, and machines.
Without metals, modern life would be difficult.
44.
(*You may draw pictures of the following utensils and write uses below*)

- **Plate:** used to eat food
- **Pot:** used to store water
- **Pan:** used to cook
- **Spoon:** used to serve or eat food

Lesson 23: Dress - Design

Choose the correct answers (Easy)
1. C) Shape and style of dress
2. B) Clothing changes according to the weather
3. C) Sling or raincoat

4. A) Woollen clothes
5. B) Comfortable and work-friendly

Fill in the blanks (Easy)
6. cotton
7. raincoat
8. woollen
9. Bagalkot
10. Silkworm
11. clothes
12. Colors
13. dhoti
14. skirt
15. natural

True or False (Easy)
16. True
17. False
18. True
19. False
20. False
21. True
22. True
23. True
24. True
25. True

25.Match the following (Easy)

A	B
a. Silk	b. Karnataka is the largest producer
b. Summer	a. White clothes
c. Saree and blouse	d. Traditional women's clothing
d. Rainy season	e. Raincoat
e. Bagalkot	f. Ilakal Saree
f. Men's traditional clothing	e. Dhoti and shirt

One Mark Questions (Easy)
27. We wear cotton clothes in summer.
28. Silk is a soft and shiny thread made by silkworms.
29. Raincoat is suitable during the rainy season.
30. Ilakal sarees are famous in Bagalkot district.
31. Dhoti, shirt, and jubba are traditional clothes of men.

32. Flowers, leaves, and fruits give natural colours.
33. Light cotton clothes are best for summer.
34. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, and rain.

Two Mark Questions
35.
Summer clothes are light and cool like cotton.
Winter clothes are thick and warm like wool.
36.
Sewn materials: Shirt, frock
Unsewn materials: Saree, dhoti
37.
Ilakal saree and Mysore silk are traditional dresses of Karnataka.
38.
Mysore and Ramanagara are silk producing districts of Karnataka.
39.
We should wear woollen clothes in winter to stay warm.
We should wear raincoats in the rainy season to stay dry.

Three Mark Questions
40.

1. Take cloth material
2. Cut it in proper shape
3. Stitch the pieces to make a dress

41.
Man uses his creativity to make colorful, stylish, and useful clothes.
He uses thread, design, and machines to make dresses.
42.

1. Clothes protect us from weather
2. Clothes keep us clean
3. Clothes show our culture

43.
Stitched clothes: Shirt, skirt, pants
Unstitched clothes: Saree, dhoti

Four Mark Questions
44.

- **Bagalkot**: Ilakal sarees
- **Mysore**: Mysore silk
- **Kodagu**: Traditional Coorg dress

- **North Karnataka**: Lungi and shirt
- Each district has a special style of dress

45.

- Natural dyes are made from leaves, fruits, flowers.
- Cloth is boiled and dipped in color water.
- The cloth absorbs the color.
- After drying, it becomes colored cloth naturally.

46.

- **Summer**: Cotton clothes
- **Rainy season**: Raincoat or plastic coat
- **Winter**: Woollen clothes
- **Snowfall**: Thick jackets and gloves

47.

- Humans use different materials like silk, cotton, and wool.
- They create new styles like frocks, jeans, and sarees.
- Colors, prints, and embroidery show creativity.
- They design clothes for comfort and beauty.

Lesson 24: JOURNEY OF THE CLOUD

✅ **Choose the correct answers (Easy)**
1. B) 7
2. C) Mullayanagiri
3. C) Summer season
4. A) Seasons
5. B) Air

✍️ **Fill in the blanks (Easy)**
6. 1913
7. Valley
8. Stream or River
9. Alluvial/compost soil
10. Mullayanagiri
11. Silk
12. Winter
13. Seven

14. Himalayas
15. Sunlight

✅ True or False (Easy)

16. False
17. False
18. True
19. True
20. False
21. True
22. False
23. False
24. True
25. True

🔁 Match the following (Easy)

A	B
A. Jog Falls	c. Highest waterfall of India
B. Rainbow	d. Seven Colors (VIBGYOR)
C. Mount Everest	a. World's Highest Peak (Tibet)
D. Summer	e. Bathing in cold water
E. Mullayanagiri Peak	f. The highest peak in Karnataka
F. Kashmir	g. Valley
G. Tuberculosis	h. Air pollution
H. Chemical fertilizers	b. Soil pollution

❓ One Mark Questions (Easy)

27. Nature is the shelter for all living things.
28. A cloud is the narrator in this lesson.
29. Near the seashore.
30. It created music or sound.
31. Sand is seen everywhere in the desert.
32. A plain is called flat land.
33. Rivers bring alluvial soil.
34. A flat high land is called a plateau.
35. Hills are about 300 to 1000 meters above sea level.
36. A valley is a low land between two hills.
37. A mountain is a high landform.
38. Waterfall is water falling from a height.
39. VIBGYOR
40. There are 7 colours in a rainbow.
41. Valleys are usually V-shaped or U-shaped.

✌️ Two Mark Questions

42.

- Deserts have very little rain.

- Sand is found everywhere.

43.
Sea waves hit the shore and make sounds and shapes in the sand.
44.

- Soil helps plants grow.
- It is used to build houses and pots.

45.

- Summer: hot and sunny.
- Winter: cold and foggy.

46.

- Air helps us breathe.
- It helps birds fly and move clouds.

46 (Repeated).
Water gets polluted by throwing garbage, plastic, and chemicals into it.
47.

- Stop using too many vehicles.
- Plant more trees.

48.
The weather is cool and wet during the rainy season.
49.
People wear cotton clothes in summer.
50.
In winter, people eat warm food like soup and hot rice.

📝 Three Mark Questions

51.
The cloud saw mountains, rivers, forests, farms, animals, and villages.
52.

- Hills are smaller, around 300–1000 meters.
- Mountains are taller, more than 1000 meters.
- Mountains have snow on top; hills do not.

53.
People use umbrellas or raincoats and stay indoors.
54.

- Do not throw garbage in rivers.
- Use fewer plastic items.
- Plant trees to clean the air.

55.
The atmosphere is the layer of air around Earth.

56.

- Weather is the daily condition (hot, cold, rainy).
- Atmosphere is the blanket of air around Earth.

57.
The cloud travelled over hills, rivers, forests, and fields.
58.
A rainbow is a group of seven colours seen in the sky after rain.
59.

- Water is used for drinking.
- It is used for cooking, bathing, and growing plants.

60.

- Land gets polluted by plastics, waste, and chemicals.
- It becomes unfit for farming and plants.

Four Mark Questions
61.
The cloud saw:

- Green forests
- Flowing rivers
- Mountains and valleys
- Fields and villages
  These are all natural resources needed by living things.

62.

- **Summer** gives sun for drying clothes and crops.
- **Rainy season** fills rivers and lakes.
- **Winter** is good for crops like wheat.
- Seasons help farmers, plants, and animals.

63.

- Pollution is caused by plastic, smoke, and waste.
- Air gets dirty, water becomes unsafe, and soil loses power.
- Stop littering, use eco-friendly items, and plant trees.

64.

- **Weather**: daily change (rain, sun, cold).
- **Climate**: long-time weather of a place.
  Example: Rajasthan is hot (climate), today is cloudy (weather).

65.

- **Air**: needed to breathe.
- **Water**: needed to drink and grow food.
- **Soil**: needed for farming and building houses.

66.

- **Summer**: light cotton clothes, cold food, fruits.
- **Winter**: woollen clothes, hot food like soup, rice.

LESSON 25 "Our State - Our Pride"

✅ **Choose the correct answers (Easy)**

1. C) Bangalore
2. C) Yellow and Red
3. B) Peafowl
4. B) Bangalore
5. C) November

📝 **Fill in the blanks (Easy)**

6. Gujarat
7. Karnataka
8. 31
9. Karavali
10. Rainfall
11. Less
12. Many
13. Fishing
14. Paddy
15. Malnad
16. Krishna
17. Vijayanagara
18. Kodagu

19. Vidhana soudha
20. Hill station

✅ True or False (Easy)

21. False
22. True
23. False
24. True
25. False
26. True
27. False
28. False (It's a tiger reserve)
29. True
30. True
31. True
32. True
33. True
34. True
35. False

🔁 Match the following appropriately (Easy)

A	B
A. West Coastal Region	h. Udupi
B. Malnad Region	j. Malnad District
C. Northern Plains	d. Gold, Iron
D. Southern Plains	c. Mica, granite
E. Hampi	f. Vijayanagara Empire
F. Nandi Hills	e. Hill station
G. Karwar	i. City of beaches
H. Jog Falls	g. Shimoga district
I. Hassan	a. Coffee crop
J. Mangalore	b. Fisheries

❓ One Mark Questions (Easy)

37. Karnataka

38. 31
39. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
40. Arabian Sea
41. Bengaluru
42. Malnad
43. Malnad
44. Agriculture
45. Krishna River
46. Hampi
47. Nandi Hills
48. Daroji Bear Sanctuary
49. Coastal /Karavali
50. Kolar
51. Mysuru

✌️ Two Mark Questions

52. Paddy is the most grown crop in Malnad region.
53. Rivers provide water for drinking, farming, electricity, and transportation.
54. Lalbagh and Vidhana Soudha are places of visit in Bengaluru.
55. The stone chariot of Hampi is a famous and beautiful sculpture made of stone and looks like a real chariot.
56. Jog Falls and Gokak Falls
57. People go to natural resorts to relax, enjoy nature, and breathe fresh air.
58. We should keep places clean, avoid writing on walls, and protect nature around them.

📝 Three Mark Questions

59.

- Coastal Region (Karavali)
- Malnad Region
- Northern Plains
- Southern Plains

60.

- Fishing
- Farming
- Coconut trade
- Tourism

61.

- Coffee
- Arecanut
- Paddy

62.

- Farming
- Mining
- Dairy and Poultry

63.

- Ragi / finger millet
- Jowar
- Cotton
- Groundnut

64.

- Rivers give water for crops.
- They help in drinking and washing.
- Dams on rivers give electricity.

65.

- The temples and sculptures show art, culture, and skill of the olden times.

66.

- Hampi, Mysuru, Bengaluru, Badami
- People visit for history, temples, palaces, gardens, and nature beauty.

67.

- Neem

- Tamarind
- Acacia

68.

- Grow trees
- Don’t use plastic
- Save water and clean surroundings

---

69. Four Mark Questions

69. Coastal Region

70. Malnad Region

71. Northern Plains

72. Southern Plains

73. Historical places describe our old kings, wars, art, and lifestyle. They teach us about our culture.

71. * Rivers give drinking water

- Help in farming
- Used in cooking and cleaning
- Help in producing electricity

72. * Farming

- Fishing
- Trading
- Making crafts and working in factories

73. People often visit historical places, hill stations, and beaches to relax, learn and enjoy natural beauty.

74. * **Coastal region** has beaches, fishing, heavy rain

- **Northern plains** are dry, good for farming, and have minerals

75. * Don’t cut trees

- Save water and electricity
- Don’t pollute rivers
- Plant more trees and clean surroundings

76.

- **Bengaluru**: Capital, IT hub
- **Mysuru**: Cultural city
- **Mangaluru**: Port city
- **Hubballi**: Business center
- **Kalaburagi**: Famous for red gram

77. Wildlife should be protected because animals keep balance in nature and some are endangered.

78.

- **Costumes**: Woolen and cotton clothes
- **Food**: Rice, coffee, spicy curries
- **Occupations**: Farming, coffee growing, forest-based work